The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1872. NUMBER 120.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY!

We have just opened, direct from Paris, one of the largest Holiday Stocks in the West. Let the unbelievers call and be convinced. Everything Retailed at Wholesale Prices. Will be open every evening until Christmas.

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BUYERS OF NOTIONS

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Wholesale Warerooms,

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Jewelry, Dobbs, Pocketbooks, Whitby Jet and Shell Jewelry, Fancy Boxes, Dolls, and every variety of Christmas Goods, Ribbons, Neckties, Specialties in Corsets, and a full stock of staple Goods belonging to a large Notion Department, and all at New York Jobbing Prices.

Franklin and Madison-sts.

OPENING.

GRAND OPENING

OF

WENDELL & HYMAN'S

MAGNIFICENT

JEWELRY Establishment,

At 235 Wabash-av.,

Corner Jackson-st.,

TO-DAY.

Large display of Holiday Goods.

STATIONERY.

PAPER,

Blank Books and Stationery,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

STATIONERS,

Blank Book Makers, Printers, and Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.,

CHICAGO.

Books and Printing for the new year should be ordered without delay.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Photograph Paper Weights, Stands and Albums, Musical Albums, Fine Pocket Books and Portmonnaies, Leather and Fancy Wood Writing Desks, Leather, Glass and Bronze Fancy Goods, Library and Office Inkstands, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Cribbage Boards, Backgammon Boards, Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, Fine Pocket Knives, Diaries for 1873, etc.

The largest assortment of Fine Stationery in Chicago, at moderate prices.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FACTS!

A. H. MILLER,

The old Established

JEWELLER,

Temporarily located at

176 State and 42 West Madison-st.,

Is selling Fine Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Bronzes, Leather Goods, Fancy Goods, etc., etc.,

CHEAPER

Than any House in the city.

PRECIOUS DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND FINE JEWELRY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

R. J. MORSE,

449 Wabash-av.

☞ Open every evening until 8 o'clock during the month of December.

OPENING.

GRAND OPENING

OF

WENDELL & HYMAN'S

MAGNIFICENT

JEWELRY Establishment,

At 235 Wabash-av.,

Corner Jackson-st.,

TO-DAY.

Large display of Holiday Goods.

BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS

AT

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.'S,

469 Wabash-av.

Northoff's California,	$ 2.50
Wey's Rome,	30.00
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea,	3.00
His Level Best, by E. E. Hale,	1.50
Little People of the Snow, by Bryant,	5.00
Shawl Straps, by Miss Alcott,	1.00
Chatterbox for 1872,	1.50
Forster's Life of Dickens,	2.00
The Outcast, by author Beautiful Snow,	2.00
Off to The Geysers, a Book for Boys,	1.50
Figuier's Human Race,	6.00
Keel and Saddle,	2.00
A Russian Journey, by Miss Proctor,	3.00
Gareth and Lynette, by Tennyson,	1.25
Pennsylvania Pilgrim, by Whittier,	1.50
Myths and Myth-Makers,	2.00

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,

Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

LIVERY.

C. L. BOARDMAN,

WINONA.

Livery and Boarding Stable,

11, 13 AND 15 MONROE-ST.,

Between Wabash and Michigan-avs.,

CHICAGO.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this evening, Dec. 17, at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Special business. Installation of officers elect. By order of the E. C.

B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Attention, Butchers!

A meeting will be held at their hall on Dec. 17, for special business. Let all attend.

R. PAPPWORTH, Sec'y.
D. ZELLOFF, Pres't.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (Tuesday) evening, at their Hall in Masonic Temple, for work on the M. M. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited.

GEO. CRANE, Sec'y.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

45 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

LADIES' GOODS.

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.

Will open, TUESDAY, Dec. 17, a new line of

BERLIN CLOAKS

Of the very latest styles, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Also, a complete assortment of WATERPROOF CLOAKS, of our own manufacture, at low prices.

PAISLEY SHAWLS,

Both Long and Square, in new designs, at prices barely covering cost of importation.

Ladies in want of above goods will please examine our stock.

WANTED—Immediately, TEN SEAMSTRESSES for our Dressmaking Department. None but first-class Dressmakers need apply. Call between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m., Tuesday.

103 EAST MADISON-ST.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPERA-GLASSES.

THE FINEST AND LARGEST STOCK

At M. POLACHEK'S, Optician,

76 East Madison-st., next McVicker's Theatre.

At Israel's Pharmacy,

822 Wabash-av., corner Harpson-court, can be found a beautiful selection of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Leather and Fancy Wood Writing Desks,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Hale's Anti-Oblivion Resolution Adopted in the House.

How the United States Minister to Nicaragua Receives a Triplicate Salary.

The President Favors the Abolition of Wyoming Territory.

Alleged Credit Mobilier Frauds on the United States Government.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Western material, wants, and necessities are receiving full attention the present session in both Houses of Congress. Thus far about fifteen bills have introduced, looking toward establishing water lines of communication from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard, and to regulating passenger and freight rates on railroads, so as to prevent the annual rise in prices always incident to the locking-up of water navigation. By its action to-day, the Senate demonstrated that it has a full appreciation of the situation. The vote of 56 to 3, by which Windom's resolution was adopted is considered as equivalent to an unanimous indorsement of any possible scheme by which the West can be relieved of its annual embarrassment in getting its products to market. Senator Windom's resolutions, which were adopted by this overwhelming vote, contemplate the appointment of a Special Committee of Seven to investigate the whole subject of transportation between the East and West, and to report thereon as speedily as possible.

The latest on the railroad transportation question is the resolution introduced by Senator Stewart, to-day, and which instructs the Judiciary Committee to inquire how far Congress, under the constitutional provision giving it authority to regulate commerce, can either build railroads between States or can interfere with the rates of freight. If one-half the bills opening up these questions of such vital importance to the West and East, can be settled upon this session, the troubles now experienced in this direction will speedily be in a fair way of solution.

INDIAN MATTERS.

The Committee on Indian Affairs had a monopoly of the field in the Senate this morning, and their time was mostly devoted to killing schemes in which the State of Kansas is chiefly interested, and which have been accumulating on their hands for the past three years. The first bill to receive indefinite postponement was the one introduced by Senator Pomeroy, last session, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell the absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas to white settlers, and giving every one of the latter who squat on these lands the paramount right to purchase the same.

Clayton's bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to receive the funded bonds of the State of Kansas in exchange for certain bonds now held by this official in trust for the Chickasaw Indians, and to issue the Agricultural College scrip apportioned to the State, and held by him as security for the payment of the said bonds, also took the same course.

Pomeroy's bill to attach a portion of the Indian Territory to Kansas, for judicial purposes, received much consideration at the hands of the Committee at its sessions, both this year and last, but its passage was finally unanimously agreed to be both unwise and inexpedient.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

The appropriation asked for by Senator Caldwell, of $350,000 to enlarge the military depot at Leavenworth, was also indefinitely postponed.

Senator Pomeroy's bill for an appropriation of $110,000 to reimburse white settlers in Kansas for depredations committed by the Shawnee Indians was unfavorably reported upon, and its indefinite postponement was also ordered.

KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections indicates its willingness to proceed with the Kansas Senatorial investigation the coming session. Senator Morton, Chairman of this Committee, felt it incumbent on himself to apologize, to-day, that no further progress had been made in this case. His excuse was that during the summer, Mr. Rice, of Arkansas, was the only Senator who offered to sacrifice his personal convenience for the purpose of making a trip to Kansas in order to investigate this matter. There were several witnesses in Kansas yet to be examined by the Committee, it is understood, one fact that Caldwell paid upwards of $30,000 to secure his present seat.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The colored people here are making arrangements to hold a grand mass meeting, next Thursday night, for the purpose of bringing public sentiment to bear on Congress in the interest of Sumner's Civil Rights Bill. The Massachusetts Senator does not think he will be able to call this measure up till after the holidays. It will meet with the same opposition from such Republican Senators as Morrill, of Maine, and Carpenter, that it experienced last year, the objections of these gentlemen being chiefly confined to the jury sections.

SENATOR AMES.

The Senate, to-day, without objection, accepted the resignation of Senator Ames from the Committee on Military Affairs. Such peacemakers as Vice President-Elect Wilson, the late Chairman of this Committee, labored with Ames to dissuade him from this step, but the son-in-law of General Butler refused to be comforted. He would not regard Logan's promotion over his head other than as a personal slight, if not an insult, and to serve further on the Committee under such circumstances would be considered a want of spirit on his part.

WASHINGTON CITY APPROPRIATION.

After the introduction of fifty or seventy-five bills to-day, the houses considered a variety of subjects, including Louisiana and the District of Columbia, but there was little of striking interest. The item appropriating a million and a quarter of dollars to the Board of Public Works, which was tacked on to the Deficiency bill, occasioned a good deal of excitement, and some ill-tempered debate. It was supported by General Garfield, who made a very pursuasive speech, and by other members of the Appropriation Committee, but it was fiercely opposed by Farnsworth. The lobby in the rear of the Speaker's desk was filled with the Board of Public Works, the contractors, and the general crowds of lobby strikers that swarm the Capitol when any matter that has promise of money comes up.

A FINANCIAL MISTAKE.

It was shown in the debate that during the past year the United States Minister to Nicaragua has been receiving $22,500 as his salary in consequence of the consolidation of the San Salvador and Costa Rica Missions with that of Nicaragua, the salary of each being $7,500. The mistake was in forgetting to abolish the salaries of the two Missions.

A FOREIGNER FOR PRESIDENT.

An expression was had in the House, to-day, on the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to enable a foreigner to be elected President and Vice President. It was presented by Morgan, of Ohio, and received 71 votes to 84 against it.

REBELLION REMINDERS.

The meaning of the resolution of Mr. Hale, of Maine, regarding the names of battles during the war, and their inscription on the flags and records, is this: Mr. Sumner offered his resolution several days ago, and it was laid on the table. Mr. Logan and one or two others then primed themselves for speeches in denunciation of Mr. Sumner, and when everything was ready Mr. Edmunds and others went to Mr. Sumner and told him he had better take his resolution from the table and have it disposed of. This course would have enabled Mr. Logan and the others to speak their pieces had it succeeded, but as it did not, the resolution of Mr. Holden, that the names of battles ought not to be stricken from the flags and records, is expected to perform the same service. It passed without objection, and when it is taken up in the Senate, Mr. Logan will be enabled to save his work.

TEXAN COMMISSION.

The members of the Texas Frontier Commission were before the House Appropriations Committee to-day, asking for additional appropriations to aid in the work assigned them. They want $8,000 in addition, in all $20,000.

MORE WANTS.

The Washington Board of Health was also present, asking for a total of $50,000, and the Postmaster of Boston wanted funds with which to buy additional ground for the Boston Post Office.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House, has prepared, so far as possible at this time, the roster of the next House of Representatives. The full membership will be 292. The Democrats, or Opposition, must have, therefore, ninety-eight to break the two-thirds majority of the Republicans. Thus far the Democrats have eighty-nine votes, and New Hampshire and Connecticut are yet to elect their members. The relative strength here given does not include the members from Florida, Louisiana, or West Virginia, these being subject to future decisions. There is a prospect that five, or at most, six Democrats may be added, making, in all, not more than ninety-five, or three less than a third of the membership.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Credit Mobilier Committee met to-day, but Oakes Ames was not prepared to submit his testimony in full, and additional time was granted him. His attorneys are preparing his voluminous statement which he will make oath to before the Committee.

Vice President-Colfax presented himself and asked to be examined, but was informed by the Committee that they were not yet ready for his testimony.

COLORADO.

The House Committee on Territories called on the President, this morning, with reference to the bill before them providing for the admission of Colorado as a State. The members stated to the President the object of their visit, and desired to know his views upon the subject. The President replied that he was warmly in favor of an enabling act for the organization of a State Government for that Territory, and that he believed it ought to be made a State. He also said that the Territory of Wyoming would probably not, within the lives of those present, have the requisite population to qualify her for admission, and that it was a useless expense and burden to keep up the Territorial form of Government. He was, therefore, in favor of suitable action by Congress, which would abolish the Territory of Wyoming, and restore its domains to those territories from which it was originally formed, viz.: Utah, Montana, Idaho, and Colorado. He thought this action would be just to all, as Wyoming's population did not exceed 10,000 inhabitants. He also believed that by the acquisition to Colorado, and the increase of her population during the next year, she would have the requisite number of 130,000 inhabitants for admission. The Committee are in favor of the bill, and believe it would pass the House.

CREDIT MOBILIER AGAIN.

M. B. Young, of Georgia, failed in his efforts, to-day, to present to the House an amendment to the resolution under which the Credit Mobilier Committee is now acting. He has a preamble prepared which recites the fact of the formation of the Credit Mobilier, and that the former resolution is not broad enough, inasmuch as it is limited to the bribery of members, and does not cover the inquiry as to the frauds of that organization on the Government. His resolution enlarges the scope of this inquiry in this particular, and directs that a full history of the Company be reported, and that the Committee shall hereafter sit with open doors, and that any citizen may be present at their sittings.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL SCHEME.

An argument in favor of the proposed ship canal around Niagara Falls was made before the House Commerce Committee to-day, by Colonel L. A. Thomas, of Iowa, Hon. George I. Post, of New York State, and Hon. J. H. Gary, of Virginia. The argument was based on the bill recently introduced by Mr. Donnan, of Iowa, providing that the canal shall be a Government work, constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, and shall be free of tolls, an amount sufficient to keep it in repair only being collected. It is said that Mr. Donnan was elected to Congress on this issue, and because he was an outspoken advocate of the project. The canal, as contemplated, will be about 6 miles in length, and 16 feet deep, to accommodate lake vessels, and will cost from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, and can be completed within two years from the commencement of the work. The principal consideration advanced in support of the scheme was the lack of cheap transportation facilities between the East and the West, whereby, while thousands are famishing in the East, millions of bushels of grain are being burned as fuel in the West. The fact that facilities for water transit tend greatly to keep in check railroad monopolies, and to produce low transportation rates, was also dilated on. The arguments were quite full and exhaustive. No indication has yet been given as to what action the Committee will take in regard to the matter.

APPOINTMENT.

Charles B. Wilkinson will be nominated to the Senate, to-morrow, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Missouri, vice Ransom, resigned.

To the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President sent to the Senate, to-day, the following nominations: A. W. Hawkins, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Tennessee. Postmasters: H. K. W. Bent, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. Waldron, at the Dalles, Oregon; J. M. Bacon, Oregon City, Oregon; L. H. Wakefield, Portland, Oregon; D. Eaton, Albert Lea, Minn.; J. D. Autor, Webster City, Iowa; A. H. Wilson, Pella, Iowa; D. H. Frost, Belle Plain, Iowa; A. B. C. Hitchcock, Sidney, Ohio; G. R. Eldridge, Cuba, N. Y.; H. Grant, Stephen's Point, Wis.; C. Stewart, St. Joseph, Mich.; T. E. Clapp, White Pigeon, Mich.; J. R. Huggins, Palmyra, Mo.; W. R. Hull, Columbus, Ky.; Mrs. T. H. Haskins, Ky.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The South Carolina Ku-Klux case was disposed of in the Supreme Court to-day as follows: *Ex parte*, T. Jefferson Greer on *habeas corpus* to the Marshal of the District of South Carolina. In this case Greer was held under a death warrant issued by the Circuit Court upon an indictment charging him with a felony under the Enforcement act of 1870. The question was whether this Court had jurisdiction to discharge the prisoner on a *habeas corpus*. The Court are divided in opinion and the writ is denied in consequence. A decision of the case would have involved also the decision upon the question of the constitutionality of the Enforcement act.

In the case of Barnes and others against the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and a number of other roads, the plaintiffs in error were Collectors and officers of the Internal Revenue service, against whom suits were brought as trespassers for having distrained certain property of the railroad companies for an alleged non-payment of taxes, and the question presented was whether under the 122d Section of the Internal Revenue act as amended by the act of 1866, dividends declared in the month of December, 1869, but payable in January, 1870, and interest payable in the month of January, 1870, were liable to a tax. The judgment on demurrer below was for the railroads, and it is here affirmed by a divided Court.

DISSATISFIED.

General Dick Taylor called on the President to-day, with the view of obtaining some modification of the Executive policy with reference to the affairs in Louisiana, but retired dissatisfied with the result of his mission.

RELIEF OF HILLHOUSE.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, sent to the House the draft of a bill for the relief of Thomas Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer at New York. It appropriates $100,000, this amount being equal to the proceeds of the sale of the securities embezzled by James J. Johnson, a clerk in his office, without fault or negligence of Mr. Hillhouse.

THE TEXAS COMMISSION.

The Texas Frontier Commission were, to-day, requested to appear before the House Committee on Appropriations, and were interrogated at length on the present and future condition of their important work. It is thought an early appropriation will be made to enable the Commission to resume its labors.

The Commission also had an interview with the President, who, to-day, sent to Congress the report relative to the depredations on the Texan frontier. The President makes no recommendation, but leaves the entire matter to the determination of Congress.

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

The Secretary of the Interior has asked of Congress an appropriation of $282,000 to complete the purchase of two squares of ground, with improvements, in order to increase the area of public grounds connected with the Capitol. $400,000 having been heretofore appropriated, and which proved to be insufficient for the purpose.

REVENUE MARINE OFFICERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House of Representatives the draft of a bill providing that Revenue Marine officers, after forty years of service, may voluntarily be placed on the retired list, and that those incapable of performing active duty on water may, through a Board, be transferred to land duty, and receive full duty pay.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Mr. Cox's bill for the resumption of specie payments, introduced in the House to-day, provides that on and after the 1st day of ——, 1873, United States Treasury notes shall cease to be lawful money or legal tenders in payment of debts, public or private, except in payment of debts contracted after Feb. 15, 1862, and before the 1st day of ——, 1873, and except in payment for taxes or interest due or to become due to the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury shall withdraw from circulation and destroy during the month from and after the first day of ——, 1873, not less than —— millions of Treasury notes heretofore issued, until the whole amounts thereof are extinguished. The Banking and Currency Committee will proceed to the consideration of the subject at its meeting to-morrow.

THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

It is given out that Postmaster Eastman, of Chicago, will shortly resign his office, and that General John McArthur will be appointed his successor. Eastman and McArthur are now here.

GENERAL WEBSTER.

United States Assessor at Chicago, is now here. He will, it is thought, receive an appointment under the new Internal Revenue bill. It has been intimated, however, that General Webster expects some other appointment.

MR. FARWELL'S CURRENCY BILL.

Representative Farwell, of Chicago, will shortly introduce a bill designed to secure greater elasticity of the currency. Its main scope is to permit National Banks to use 3 per cent bonds as half their legal reserve. It authorizes the issue of $150,000,000 3 per cent bonds, the proceeds of the sales of which shall be applied to the purchase of outstanding 6 per cents. The bill is not compulsory. Without increasing the volume of currency, it secures greater elasticity by enabling banks to increase their facilities equal to one-half of the existing legal reserve in time of panic. Indirectly, the bill acknowledges power in the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $14,000,000 additional legal-tenders. Chicago bankers approve of the bill.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Mr. MORTON stated that the Election Committee, during the recent recess, had not investigated the charges against Mr. Caldwell, of Kansas, owing to the difficulty of getting the members together.

NEW BILLS

were introduced as follows:

Mr. CARPENTER, regulating the taking of private property for public uses. The bill provides that in all cases in which Congress has appropriated, or shall hereafter appropriate, money for the purchase of the site and erection thereon of any fort, magazine, Arsenal, dockyard, Post Office, Custom House, or other needful building, or has appropriated, or shall hereafter appropriate any money for the purchase of any real estate for any public use, the President of the United States shall designate the Secretary of some one of the Departments of the Government, whose duty it shall be to select the same and cause it to be surveyed and represented upon a plot or map which, together with an estimate of its value and situation, shall be reported to the President. If the President shall approve thereof, it shall be the duty of the Secretary so procure to the United States the title of such site or real estate, if the same can be procured at and for a fair price and compensation; but if the same cannot be so obtained, or if said real estate or any part thereof shall be held or owned by infants, lunatics, or other persons incapable of conferring title, or belong to an unknown owner, in any such case the matter shall be referred to the Department of Justice, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to apply to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District in which the same shall be situated, with the view of obtaining the property by legal proceedings in the manner set forth in the bill.

Mr. POMEROY, granting the right of way to the Kansas & Colorado Railroad; also to extend the time for the payment by settlers on the Osage lands in Kansas.

THE DULUTH HARBOR.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the Secretary of War was instructed to communicate any information that he may have concerning the damages done the Government works at Duluth by the late storms, and as to the cost for repairing them.

CHEAPER TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. WINDOM called up his resolution for the appointment of a committee of five on the question of providing cheaper transportation from the West to the East. He modified the resolution, making the number of the committee seven.

Mr. HAMILTON demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN wanted the question referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. STEVENSON objected to such reference, because the Committee on Commerce was not fit to consider the right of the Federal Government to construct internal improvements.

Mr. THURMAN said this question had already been exhaustively and thoroughly discussed, and to get a report on it, leaving it the object was touched, he would support the resolution.

After further discussion the resolution was passed—yeas, 56; nays, 3; Cole, Vickers, and Hamilton (Md.).

RAILROAD AID.

Mr. CASSERLY introduced a bill granting the California Central Narrow Gauge Railroad Company certain rights over the public lands at Benicia, California. Referred.

EXCHANGING BONDS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the House bill authorizing the exchange of registered bonds for coupon bonds.

As amended, the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds of the same class, denomination, and description, provided the expense of their issue be paid by the owner thereof, and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

THE MINT BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN also reported from the Finance Committee the House bill revising the Mint and Coinage laws, with amendments, among which is one providing for a trade silver dollar of the weight of 420 grains Troy—a silver half-dollar weighing 12½ drachms, and a quarter dollar and a dime respectively, one-half and one-fifth the weight of a 50 cent coin. All these silver coins are to be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding $4 in any one payment.

RELIEF.

A bill was introduced by Mr. CRAGIN, for the relief of Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati.

THE "TEN STORY" BILL.

Mr. CRAGIN gave notice that he would call up to-morrow the bill, reported by him from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to provide for the construction of ten sloops-of-war.

RAILROAD PASSES.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, resolutions were adopted instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire how far Congress is authorized to regulate the rates of fare and transportation on railroads between the States, under that provision which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce between the States; and, also, to inquire as to the power of Congress to authorize the construction and operation of railroads passing into or through two or more States, and to report by bill or otherwise.

THE WESTERN RECLAMATION CLAIMS.

Mr. CAMERON called up the French spoliation bill, and spoke in its favor.

Mr. VICKERS followed in advocacy of the bill, which was then laid aside informally.

RECEDED.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate receded from its amendment to the Internal Revenue bill, providing for the appointment of twenty-five additional revenue agents.

BEAVER LAKE.

Mr. PRATT submitted a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill relating to the bed of Beaver Lake, Indiana.

At 11 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILLS.

A large number of new bills were introduced, including the following:

Mr. STEVENSON. To accept the Louisville and Portland Canal and reduce the tolls.

Mr. HAWLEY (Illinois). For a horse railroad on Rock Island and its bridges.

Mr. MERRIAM. Authorizing free banking; also, restricting Post Office advertisements to the papers printed in the district where the service is required.

Mr. COX (New York). For the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. MYERS (Pennsylvania). To repeal the law requiring double postage on matter not fully prepaid.

Mr. DUKE (Virginia). To repeal the tax on tobacco; also, to authorize a practising physician to import medical books for his own use free of duty.

Mr. FARWELL (Illinois). For the further funding of the public debt.

Mr. WALLS (Florida.) Granting 1,000,000 acres of the public lands to the Brown Theological Institute, in Florida; also, for a like grant to the Agricultural College, of Florida.

Mr. TAFFE. For a bridge across the Missouri River to Sioux City.

Mr. GARFIELD presented a petition of two sons of the late Senator Douglas for compensation for cotton taken from them in North Carolina during the war.

SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. HALE (Maine) offered the following preamble and concurrent resolution:

WHEREAS, National unity cannot fail to be strengthened by the remembrance of the services of those who fought in the battles of the Union in the late war of the rebellion, therefore, be it

Resolved, As an exposition of the sentiment of Congress, that no measures be taken toward removing from the army register or regimental colors of the United States the names of the battles of the rebellion.

Adopted—yeas, 113; nays, 68.

No Republican voted against the resolution, and only four Democrats for it, namely, Messrs. Getz, Hibbard, Parker (New Hampshire), and Manson.

MORE NEW BILLS.

Mr. AVERILL introduced a bill granting a charter to the Northern Central Railway Company of Minnesota.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire as to the propriety of the election of Postmasters. Adopted.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the transportation through the mails of agricultural and flowering seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, actions, etc., at the rate of two cents for every four ounces, the weight not to exceed four-pound packages. Passed.

Mr. DUNNELL (Minn.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill extending for six months the time for the completion of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad. Passed—117 to 22.

Mr. MORGAN (Ohio) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill proposing to amend the Constitution so as to make naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. Rejected; 84 to 71, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution reciting that the State Government of Louisiana is now administered by orders from the Federal Courts, supported by Federal bayonets, such a condition of things being subversive of civil government and dangerous to liberty, and requesting the President to inform the House why the Executive of the United States interfered in the affairs of that State, giving all the facts; also, to give all information on that subject relative to the conduct of E. H. Durell, United States Judge there, so that the House may determine what steps, if any, ought to be taken, in consequence of such interference in the political affairs of Louisiana.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ohio) asked Mr. Cox to omit the preamble.

Mr. COX consented to that, and to the insertion of the words "if not incompatible with public interests."

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Wis.) asked Mr. Cox not to insert those words. There could be no such thing as incompatibility with the public interests in a matter of that kind. Congress was entitled to know by what right or authority the President interfered in the civil government of the State.

Mr. Cox said he had inserted these words so as to have the resolution adopted without any partisan or acrimonious discussion. He only wanted the facts to come out, and all the heat for the President's action in that most important matter.

Mr. SYPHER denied that the President had interfered in any way in the Louisiana matter except to order the execution of the mandates of the United States Court.

Mr. COX declined to take the statement of Mr. Sypher, or of the newspapers, in the matter.

Mr. SYPHER—"I will furnish proof of it."

Mr. COX—"The gentleman cannot speak for the President."

Mr. BINGHAM suggested to Mr. Cox to strike out the allusion to Judge Durell, as the information which the President would publish would necessarily cover the point.

Mr. COX did not intend to amend the resolution any further.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Pa.) asked Mr. Cox to omit the closing words of the resolution; "So that the House may judge, etc.," which he thought implied that the House would do something perhaps offensive.

Mr. COX declined to accede to the suggestion.

Many Republican members shouted "Let us vote it down."

The resolution was rejected—yeas, 79; nays, 99—a party vote.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ohio) then offered a resolution, which was adopted without division, requesting the President to communicate information relative to the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and what action, if any, he has taken with regard thereto.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

—— to enforce the stipulations of the Convention with Venezuela of the 25th of April, 1866, and to amend the law of the 16th of August, 1856, regulating the Consular and Diplomatic Service, were reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered printed—the latter to be recommitted.

SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

Mr. SMITH (New York) offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to guard against the dangers threatening the liberties of the people of Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, and to guarantee a republican form of Government, and to avoid the danger of civil war in the several States of the Union. Adopted.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then at 3 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield (Penn.) in the Chair, on the Deficiency bill.

The bill appropriates $1,690,822, comprising the following items: For postal cards for the quarter, $250,000; for locks for pouches to contain registered letters, $3,000; for coast-survey vessels, $150,000; for continuing the coast survey, $20,000; for census expenses, $12,000; for the captors of the rebel ram Albemarle, $202,212; for photographing copies of patents, $20,000; for improving Government property in the District of Columbia, $1,341,630.

Mr. GARFIELD explained the various items in detail, replying to questions in regard to the Albemarle matter, and giving a full explanation of the item for the improvements of Government property in the District of Columbia.

After a long discussion on the latter subject the Committee rose without action, and the House

Adjourned.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Probabilities—For the Northwest and upper lakes, partly cloudy weather, higher temperatures, northwesterly to southwesterly winds, followed tomorrow with diminishing pressures. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States higher pressures, northerly and northeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and light rain, clearing to-morrow with lower temperature at night. In the lower lake region and thence over the Middle States, cloudy weather, occasional light snow and rain, clearing to-morrow. In Canada and New England, southwesterly and northeasterly winds, cloudy weather, light snow and rain, with lower temperatures and increasing pressures to-morrow.

The display of warning signals at lake ports has been suspended for the winter.

WASHINGTON.

House and Senate---The Beheading of the Girondists.

Our English Cousins---Froude No Go.

The History of Jennings---"Eighty Years of Republican Government"---Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1872.

The business and portraiture before Congress are not of as much interest as outside affairs. The city never looked so well, and they are investigating how this came to be; and all the lobbyists are here, looking beautiful, and happy to make your acquaintance. The President recommended almost everything in his message, so that the uses of government are more multiform and muddled than ever before. The present shape of this Government is like Polonius' cloud, which got to resemble almost everything. Like the show-elephant, it devours anything, from gingerbread to hay; and one of its great enterprises at present is the laying of a pneumatic tube between the Capitol and the Government Printing Office, in which iron spheres, to be filled with stationery and books, will go bowling along, blown by the gentle zephyr. The Congressman at the end, supplying the wind, may say, as his speech rolls along, nearly the words of Waller:

Go! lovely prose;
Tell him that wastes his time and me,
That now he knows,
When I resemble him to thee,
How great a bore he seems to be!

FIGHT BETWEEN THE SWILL-CARTERS.

The vigorous efforts of the two papers, both daily, to attract some attention here by pretending to be the President's pulse, has apparently failed. The printer's organ cried in vain, in double-leaded slangwhang: "Depose! depose!" The clerical organ trimmed to the wind, and tempered it to the shorn lamb, and seemed to say: "Punish not these young and reprehensible ones!" Banks was not allowed to resign. Farnsworth, Blair, and others gave nobody that opportunity. Ben Butler, however, was somewhere in the bush, taking aim, and keeping up that old fight behind the school-house with Farnsworth Chandler was coming over to the House side, gunning for Blair,—a sublime subject to be carved in low relief on his brass statue of greatness, where the inscription is already resolved upon:

Here lies the second Zach.:
He stuck to his friends, such as they were;
And persecuted his enemies, which was of no consequence.
He was heavy on the *Americanus*, and history can never do justice to his motives.

GARFIELD ON THE TWO BODIES.

General Garfield said, as to the difference in charity between the House and the Senate:

"It reminds me of the picture Macaulay draws of the exhange of positions at one time between the Whig and Tory parties. He likened it to the fight between the man and the snake, which raged so long that the snake got the man's tactics and nature, and the man the snake's after awhile, and they came out of the fight with the snake bifurcated and humanized, and the man a crawling thing, which hissed and slipped off on its ear. The Senate used to be the more dignified, mature-minded, and conservative body of the two, slow to act, and careful of its motives. It has engaged at different times in conflicts with the House, and we have exchanged natures. Now the House is liberal, magnanimous, and in favor of old relations and tolerance; while the Senate has grown vindictive, unsparing, and has visited personal displeasure upon its independent men, and is clamoring for us to do the same."

This all comes from the presence in the Senate of three or four men of extraordinarily mean natures: the pouter-pigeon man; old Zach., who is not responsible for his conduct; the lean and envious Cameron; and, it is said, George Edmonds, of Vermont. After these come the dejected carpet-baggers, who ought to be teaching school in the South at $25 per month, instead of giving away its patronage. O. P. Morton is said to be weary of quarrelling, and better disposed. The condition of politics here is not encouraging. The Senate has become steadily worse, year after year, corrupted by the offices it gives, and by the perfectly wicked countenance it turns to every proposition of reform.

CLEWS AND WHEELER'S CO.

For some time past, we have been hearing a great deal about the vast natural sagacity and experience of William A. Wheeler, M. C. from New York State, on the Fenian frontier. Apparently dissatisfied with the extent of his notoriety, Mr. Wheeler took pains, the other day, to advance it by introducing a hundred-million-dollar bill as the swelling prelude to the imperial theme of himself. He did it gently, and without a ripple of his azure brow. He asked to have incorporated "The Governor and Managers of the Exchequer of the United States of America." [illegible] Proctor Knott's speech on Duluth, or Connor's address on the contested election case, no single effort has been so successful.

A project of this sort was mentioned to me by a Rochester (N. Y.) ex-Member of Congress, last year,—Freeman Clarke. It is probably a part of the impertinence of the Henry Clews gang, of New York, to get control of the finances of the country.

Some organized effort is necessary to be made in behalf of the people against some rapacious and dishonest bankers of this country. These fellows are the vastest and most real corrupters of the public business, and they perform upon such a scale that the common critic cannot keep pace with them. The lawyers who come here are generally their emissaries, and the lobbyists merely represent in energy which these bankers put down in capital. To turn over Government funds, as if it were a piece of patronage; to live upon the loan of public deposits; to advance means to conspirators to seize the public taxes and crawl about for information to operate [illegible]; is such the great banker of modern [illegible] than this? Can much money make [illegible]

PAUL AND BARNABAS.

[illegible] the general opinion in Congress. It seems Froude has got a tail, he would do [illegible] home with it and make it as little [illegible] as possible. He came to this country generally favored, although less widely known than the publishers and critics would make it appear. A reaction existed against Irish municipal politics in our cities; and the big ecclesiastical movement of the King of Prussia, and of Dollinger and the secular Catholic party in Europe, had excited some sympathy amongst us. But it was soon evident that Mr. Froude was not amongst us as a literary man, animated by the catholicity of a historian; but that he occupied a sort of emissary relation to the British Government, either self-assumed or commissioned. He struck us as occupying Mr. Parton's literary position toward the Danish Treaty, or toward Butler at New Orleans,—half-tooter and half-author, and with a contingent fee somewhere about his breeches. So, while Mr. Froude was filling his bellows and expanding his frogship, so as to make it appear that he had a big errand indeed amongst us, to which the Epizootic was nothing, a great many people were silently taking down their histories of Ireland and arbitrating in advance between the parties. Some such genial little book, for example, as W. C. Taylor's Irish History, written by a Church of England man, and republished by Harper & Brothers, probably on advantageous terms to the author, in 1833. There we read enough of centuries of selfish, shameless, bloody rule to nearly explain the blind stupidity of Fenianism. And, by the time Mr. Froude got up and proceeded to sneer (the favorite form of English logic) at the whole career of an unfortunate people, whose Christain saints were the apostles to Switzerland and Germany, while the barbarous pirates of the North were laying the heathen timbers of our race, we felt, from knowledge, that he was spinning a yarn for a special purpose, and putting incongrous things and inferences together, not warranted by the books. His trip here has been a failure to move any great mass of sentiment, and he will do well to get home with his reputation as a general historian safe. The other man, Burke, has "turned him" in the argument. Why, at any rate, does Mr. Froude want us to mix in with the sorrows of England on the Irish question, who are so much engaged with carpet-baggery and bothers of our own?

AND TIMOTHY, TOO.

It looks to me, in a disconsolate mood, as if none of the Apostles from the other side were making much headway in American sentiment. Here is another "sweet boon," as Mr. Artemus Ward described himself, proposing to take Mr. Greeley's place at the head of New York journalism. I allude to Mr. Jennings, whose happy engagement of Mr. James O'Brien, Irish patriot, gave a tabular consequence at one time to the New York *Times*. When Mr. Greeley died, the haste exhibited by this gentleman to climb to what a great Spiritualist (Mr. Stephen Foster) called "the apex of being in the scale of confirmation," filled me with that impulsive curiosity which is always of use to my countrymen.

Said I: "Perhaps I have missed a great name in the rolls of the day! Let 'Jennings' be looked up in all the books of reference, from the Blue Book to the Patent Office Catalogue!"

THE SEARCH FOR THE GREAT ARRIVEN.

Couriers were despatched in all directions,—some mounted on mules, some on jackasses, and others going afoot. After a week's indefatigable hunt, they all assembled before my house, at lunch-time, one day, preceded by a band of music, which played alternately "God Save the Queen" and "Croppies Lie Down." I appeared on my door-step, armed with a poker, and asked what, in the name of sense, this great outpouring might mean. Each courier advanced with a small red book in his hand; one man found his at the Library of Congress, and all the rest discovered their's at a trunkmaker's. I opened the fly-leaf and there read: "Eighty years of Republican Government in the United States. By Louis J. Jennings. London: John Murray. 1868. The right of translation is reserved."

Having satisfied myself that this was a book of the great man overdue amongst us, the hose dispersed the mass-meeting, and I fell to examining this book by candle-light.

THE WONDROUS BOOK OF MICHAEL SCOTT.

I soon perceived that it was one of those books an Englishman is always trying to write, as if he had an indigestible copy of De Tocqueville on the stomach,—that "brilliant and superficial book," as one of the great race has said; meaning that it must be so because a Frenchman did it. The Jennings book was pretty well written, however, and full of prigged quotations, going to establish a vague notion of the author that something was necessarily wrong here because one don't do it at 'ome, you know.

I soon found myself comparing the editor of the official organ with the author of this book, to see what he is going to do for us as a substitue for Uncle Horace. And in some respects, if the New York *Times'* opinions be those of the correspondent at the head of it, he performed a grievously dishonest course in not supporting Horace Greeley in 1872.

OF NO CONSEQUENCE.

Here is the first striking sentence:

"The form of Government is, in truth, of little importance to America, so far as its present prosperity is concerned. Call the nominal ruler King, Emperor, or President, and the material interests of the people must still flourish."

Well, there is a good deal in a name. We prefer to call him President, because we don't see where the flunkey could come in on that title, nor any Black Usher of the Crimson Red. It's a prejudice of ours that Horace Greeley had. To resume upon the Jennings theory of government:

"What was so much sought after by the early statesmen, or which was so precious to the people, as the maintenance of State independence? It was the very life-blood of the system. But now, as immediately after the War of Independence, they are willing to sacrifice almost everything for the sake of securing an irresistible power at some central point. The Constitution has been expressly abandoned, but the homage of the lips is still paid to it."

This is better writing than we see in the New York *Times*; but, to do his best in style, he must write believingly, as we suppose Jennings did in 1868. He is a good deal hampered now. His opinion on the right of secession was not so different from Greeley's that he should have abused his senior so. He says (p. 23):

"The doctrine that the States were left free to choose whether they would remain in the Union, or detach themselves from it, was never refuted, though it was occasionally contradicted, until the Southern States unwisely precipitated the decision in 1861. * * * Slavery was abolished by the vote of the Slave States; but negro-suffrage and the disfranchisement of white citizens was forced upon them against their will, and in undoubted contravention of the express guarantee of the Constitution that each State shall be allowed to choose its own form of suffrage. 'The Union before everything,' says the American,—before States, before the Constitution, before even Liberty itself."

Not, however, before Jennings, if you please! The great arisen editor says thus of Mr. A. Johnson:

"Mr. Johnson had not been long in office before the facts which were brought to his knowledge, as Chief of the Nation, convinced him that the South needed no additional stripes to reduce it to submission. Its load was already greater than it could bear. * * * It was useless for Mr. Johnson to boast of his humble origin and his early struggles. The Nation took no pride in them. * * * If the people do not like mechanics to be their great public officers, they need not go to that class for them. * * * The constant cry which met Johnson's ears was: 'We will not be robbed of our victory; the South shall never make another attempt to divide the Union.' * * * It is no honor to be a member of the Civil Service in America. Any man who entered upon the Presidency with his mind imbued with the precepts of the Constitution and the teachings of the Fathers would ruin himself in a twelvemonth. *The re-eligibility of the President may be one cause of the gradual decadence of the office!* It is to the interest of the President to scheme and manœuvre for a second term."

Mr. Jennings then expresses his belief in a single term of office, and in the abolition of the Electoral College system (pp. 56, 57). He has thrown a great deal of mud upon people who believed the same thing.

SOLID CHUNKS OF WISDOM.

As we go on in this book of the second Greeley, we see a vast amount of skepticism, as if the author were looking for a conscience, and was afraid of losing the successful side by venturing on one. He pronounces an American Cabinet an engine of corruption, and sails in to the Senate as the real appointing power. He says: "Mr. Madison contended that the President would never dare to remove a faithful public servant; but this was nothing more than a personal impression." "In Congress, no one can affirm that either property or intellect is adequately represented."

The above remarks few thinking people gainsay; but what is Mr. Jennings doing toward the independent spirits in Congress at present? He said, four years ago:

"It is impossible for a [illegible] Congress. He must [illegible] opinions to obtain a [illegible], and slavishly adopt all [illegible] 'indorsed' party, or it is useless for him to contest an election. Should any accepted member exhibit an opinion of his own in opposition to the general party, he is practically driven out of its ranks, and he is is assailed on all sides with a virulence and unscrupulousness unknown elsewhere; he inevitably fails to receive a future nomination, and thus he loses the next election. Within the walls of the Legislature, every voice is raised against him; and, outside, he has to confront the unprincipled assaults of the combined agents of a faction."

Here we think we reach a definition of Jennings and his paper. A man who can think this in 1868, and lead the Tom Murphy rabble of men, with shoemakers' faces, in 1872, can never be the independent and courageous successor of Horace Greeley, even if the comparison were not preposterous on all grounds.

TAKING BACKWATER.

After Mr. Jennings has argued, in a sidewise way, for ruined State rights, he denounces the country because "each State has power to make laws for itself, and there is no uniformity in the regulation of society." In the next turn, he denounces Congress for "having swept away, by its own fiat, the whole Judiciary system of ten States." Yet he says that the central Supreme Court has nothing to do but to stand helplessly and look on at the miscarriage of its decisions. Mr. Jennings then charges that the office of Senator of Pennsylvania had been bought and sold for gold,—which he will not now dare to repeat on the same holder of it. A whole chapter is devoted to party government as the corrupter of all the interests and institutions of America. "Free argument and discussion are easily suppressed in the popular branch of the Legislature, and a tyranny, unheard of under other Constitutional Governments, is imposed upon the minority."

We are excited to know that this is the same Jennings who libelled Schurz and Trumbull all the last campaign, and was the loudest flunkey of party tyranny. We can well understand, in this connection, a passage on page 159: "An American politician must be discouraged and humiliated when he looks round upon the men with whom he is obliged to act, and makes himself acquainted with the conditions upon which this support and fidelity must be purchased. * * * The press is active and well supported; the emoluments at the disposal of the party in power flow safely into distant channels; and the man that does his work knows that he is sure of his pay."

At the same time, nobody in our journalism previously had remarked over a dead lion's grave, with the indecent haste of unworthy rivalry: "The consequences of Mr. Greeley's death cannot be over-estimated to the New York *Tribune*." For what may be the consequences of Mr. Jennings' living to the New York *Times*?

VEAL-PIE FROM BOW-BELLS.

Very amusing is Mr. Jennings' solicitude for a National religion, instead of "an inferior order of men in the priesthood," as he found here, "shut out from every hope of advancement," and, indeed, generally rising from the poorer classes of artisans. Here seems to be a description of the eloquent Dr. Newman. "In no country in the world is the pulpit used for hustings purposes so systematically as in America, and with such general encouragement of public approval. The Almighty is constantly exhorted to compass the return of the popular candidate, and the misery and discomfiture of his rival."

Now, in what part of the country did Jennings hear anything like this? It is out of whole cloth. And this also is an exaggeration: "The Chaplain in Congress during 1865-'67 prayed daily against the President, that he might be humbled and cast down, and that his own party might be covered with great glory." Then we get a picture, after the style of Dryden's Hind and Panther, of the drunken Northern soldiery carrying off the Southern "Establishment's" sacred plate. As to popular education, "There is no people who read so much and know so little as the Americans; and the school-system is a merely experimental thing, and everybody admits that Massachusetts began wrong."

ORIGINAL BOSSERVATIONS.

Finally, we are assured, in this deep and original study of the Republic by its new official editor, that the South is only "ten or eleven millions of white citizens living under military surveillance in a great camp." A big camp, indeed, with thirty men guarding all Alabama at Jennings' advice. "The South is excluded from the Territories." Merciful Heavens! "Except in this attachment to the National idea, the Union has little hold upon the Pacific States." "The accuracy of Calhoun's positions has never been disputed." "The *Tribune* is the most powerful organ of the Radicals." "Every one engaged in American politics is aware that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, with but two exceptions, were convinced that the South must eventually triumph." "The Northern people cannot keep the Southern beneath their feet forever, if their favorite argument with reference to Ireland be worth anything." "The ordinary, business-loving, peaceable citizen sees, in the new protectorate of the negro, a source of endless future disaster. * * * The Nation at large would sooner submit to a single Dictator than to a million in the persons of black men. * * * The American people have not yet decided to make negroes their rulers, and a contest to settle that issue has still to be fought out."

All this for half-price by the editor of the official organ, and much more of the same sort, written in that kind of lost, foggy, tavern-parlor tone of querulousness which seems to come into the lungs with London smoke. It is well to ask whether a person so facile on his pivot can ever become a leader of opinion in this country.

A REPRESENTATIVE ENGLISH PUBLISHER.

It had generally been supposed that the United States contained the least considerate book-publishers in the world; but the exploits of one John Camden Hotten, in London, are now gaining a world-wide reputation for meanness in pirating and making apocryphal the writings of "Mark Twain," Mr. Stanley, and others. The discovery, however, that a dog may publish books in England, ought not to be new. Ten years ago, one of the largest publishing houses on Fleet street, and, indeed, in all London, was that of John Maxwell. He had a set of high artists, all agog to write books of travel in places where the writers had never trodden; and, whenever another publisher began a promising magazine, the large resources of this place were put forward to handicap it. If Mr. Smith started the *Cornhill Magazine*, Maxwell followed with *Temple Bar*; if Bradbury had *Once a Week*, Maxwell clipped it with *Twice a Week*. Somebody's *Shilling Magazine* was followed by this man's *Six-penny Magazine*. Bankrupt once or twice; of doubtful "pay" to his authors; and a sort of Boss Tweed in periodicals and books, this man may, for aught I know, continue to live and crib. We are getting a good deal of advice now-a-days from people who have come amongst us to correct our journalism, manners, and biography; and it is by correlation that we instance Hotten and Maxwell as harpies of the blood-royal on the other side.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The bill devised by Douglass, the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to dispense with Assessors, has passed the House, and was generally commended by the Democrats. Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, appeared to object to it on the ground that some Assessor or other would lose his head. The Internal Revenue system has been generally well conducted, considering that it has collected about $375,000,000 a year.

THE SOUTH.

The following is the condition of things in the South: Clayton has squarely carried Arkansas by the co-operation of a sufficient number of Democrats. In Alabama, the points at law are with the Democrats, and at fact with the Republicans. The Democrats did not carry the two contested counties by any honest count, as is apparent by the testimony of several Democratic lawyers there, that the Secretary of State issued the certificates in those cases without shadow of authority. In Louisiana, Warmoth and the Custom House gang are equal cumberers of the ground, despoilers of the Commonwealth, and disturbers of the peace. The State ought to be remanded to military authority, as in insurrection. In Texas, Davis will probably be impeached for ruling like a barbarian. In South Carolina, the white people are better satisfied with Moses' election, because he is a native of the State, than if Tomlinson had won. Mississippi enjoys fair tranquility, and repudiation in old days has saved her from the second plunder; there, also, a native is the ruling spirit, and strangers do not dominate. North Carolina has got a man in the Senate of inferior power to Vance, but probably a person the mode of whose election will make him the conservator of the best interests of both sides. Georgia is quietly locked up in the arms of the Conservatives, where it will stay for the next ten years.

ITEMS.

The secretary of War has done a just act to the memory of Major General James Wilkinson, of Maryland, once Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, by asking that his remains be taken from an unnoticed corner of an abandoned church in Mexico City, and buried in the United States National Cemetery there.

The Soldiers' Home at Washington City has added the superb Harewood grounds to [illegible] purchase, thus spending a part of [illegible] fund which Butler and others [illegible] to gobble up. This purchase [illegible] Washington a National Park [illegible] in the country for shade drives.

The late Chief Justice, Roger Taney, has been commemorated, within the past few weeks, by a public biography of his life, and now by a statue at the City of Annapolis. Two new statues will be put in the sculptor's hands for this city before March 4; the subjects are Farragut and John A. Rawlins. GATH.

A Large Colony of Saxons Coming to Michigan.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.

From the Michigan *Wegweiser*, a paper published in Hamburg by Mr. H. Allardt, Emigrant Commissioner for this State, we learn that a large colony of emigrants from the neighborhood of Dresden are preparing to come to this State. The proposition is to buy a whole township, lay it out in lots and farms of different sizes, and settle about 500 people at once. The farms are to contain from 10 to 160 acres each. The location is not yet determined upon, but it is the desire of the managers to be near some place which will furnish employment to such of the colony as are not needed on the land during the first winter or so.

Three gentlemen have been appointed to come on and select the location. They are a storekeeper named Wehner, a shoemaker named Mueller, and a baker named Roetsch, all from Dresden. They left Dresden Nov. 6, and took passage for New York in the steamer Cambria. They were provided by Mr. Allardt with letters to Governor Baldwin, Mayor Ortmann, of East Saginaw; William L. Weber, Land Commissioner of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad; and Hon. William A. Howard, Land Commissioner of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. It is calculated that it will cost $100 for the passage from Dresden to this city, if the emigrants come singly, but a large number can make arrangements which will reduce the cost to $80 apiece. The first party of the colony will leave Dresden on the 1st of April, the second party on the 1st of July, and the remainder will come Nov. 7. The three agents who are sent to select the location are authorized to buy the tract and make all necessary arrangements, so that when the first party arrive they can at once go on to the land.

—Champ. Vaughan has assumed the editorial control of the Denver *Tribune*.

—Another rumor comes in regard to the disease among the deer. Some claim that hunters arriving at Delano state that the deer are killed without difficulty, and many are found which have already died from the disease. On the other hand, gentlemen who have just arrived from the "deer country" say that the rumors are simply fabrications, and have no foundation in fact, while others offer a liberal reward for any satisfactory evidence that a strange disease is decimating this, the greatest favorite of the game of Minnesota.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

BERLIN.

The Miseries of Crossing the Channel.

Experiences of a Man Ignorant of German, on First Entering Germany.

Life in a German Family---Gungl's Concerts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Nov. 16, 1872.

It would never do to pass from England to the Continent without making a few remarks on the little

VOYAGE ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

The two hours occupied in crossing from Dover to Calais are very rarely forgotten by travellers, for most tourists deem it utterly impossible to imagine any way of spending that amount of time in more abject misery than it can be spent upon the Channel steamers. Everybody has written about the small size and wretched accommodations of these miserable little boats; everybody has wondered that two so great nation as the English and French have so long submitted to such an uncomfortable and utterly inadequate mode of communication between them; and all the world knows that the Channel is the most disagreeable and trying, of all waters on the face of the earth, for those who are inclined to sea-sickness. So I will say nothing further about these things; but there is one little peculiarity in the management of these boats that I must mention: As soon as the boat has left the wharf, while she is yet in still water, and before any one has begun to be miserable, the stewards make their appearance with a quantity of

AMPLE WHITE CHINA BASINS,

which they set down before the disgusted travellers. Now, these basins are very suggestive,—most unpleasantly so, in fact. They have about them an ominous look of evil to come. They seem to speak forth, in accents not to be mistaken, the sad history of the many former tourists who have leaned over them in misery. Everybody knows that, if you "Tell a man he is a thief, he will be hung;" and that is very much the effect these odious basins have. I verily believe that some people might escape that dread monster, sea-sickness, if these hideous basins were not thrust so early right under their noses, as if there was no possible doubt that, sooner or later, every one would need them. There is misery enough in crossing the Channel without any unnecessary addition to it from the inconsiderate acts of men who ought to know better: and, I do hope, that in the course of time, this barbarous custom will be given up.

ALAS FOR LOVERS

who cross the Channel together! There is no room for romance here. I saw two unfortunates sitting together on deck. Their position seemed, at first sight, romantic, for the gentleman's arm was around the lady, and her head rested upon his shoulder. On closer inspection, I observed a basin between them, resting partly upon her lap and partly upon his, and, alas for romance! the basin was far from empty. Their faces were very pale, and they did not look happy; however, they were miserable together, and their fate was, after all, happier than that of those who must use a solitary basin, and have no sympathy in their sorrow. This is only one of many such touching scenes; and the only consolation in the midst of this misery is in thinking that two hours must end sometime; when it does end, it is really marvellous to see how quickly every one's spirits rise.

Having safely reached the Continent, I am next going to relate the experiences of a man

WHO KNOWS NO GERMAN,

save the little which he, in common with most American youth, has read at college—when he comes alone to Germany. That man is myself, and I had never spoken a word of German until I entered Germany. Every one had said to me, "If you know French, you can get along perfectly well. Everybody speaks French on the Continent. Being perfectly familiar with French, I expected no difficulty in making myself understood everywhere; but I was disappointed. My first disagreeable experience occurred at the depot in Berlin. I had been travelling about nineteen hours steadily, with nothing but a square chunk of bread and a little ham to eat, and was naturally in an extremely disagreeable frame of mind. It might even say I was cross and savage to the very verge of ferocity. My first desire on my arrival was to get a good dinner at some hotel. Consequently, the instant the train stopped I was off, paper check in hand, to get my trunk, which I had had checked through from London. I found an official who appeared to exercise some supervision over the baggage, and I at once presented him with my check, and implied, in looks if not in words, that I desired my trunk instantly. The official looked at my paper check right side up, and he looked at it wrong side up, and he looked at it sideways, during the time of which long examination I stood fuming with impatience before him. At last the official looked at me, and let fly a whole volley of German right in my face. I did not understand one single word he said, but began to perceive there was some mysterious reason why I could not get my trunk. I saw that the official and I must understand each other in some way. "Oh!" thought I, "of course he speaks French. They all do." "*Parlez vous Francais, Monsieur?*" [illegible]

UTTER BEWILDERMENT

overspreads the official's countenance. A little bit dashed, but by no means discouraged, I repeated my remark in an undertone,—official probably had not heard me. Bewilderment still clouds official's countenance. Somewhat less hopefully, I meekly asked, "Do you speak English, sir?" Official looks at me as if I were a natural curiosity just escaped from some museum. He evidently thinks I ought to be in a strait-jacket. Being urged forward now by the sharp spur of necessity, I sacked my brains to find enough German to inquire if there was one in the place who spoke English. The official's countenance instantly brightened at the sound of his native tongue. His look of apprehension vanished, and he evidently began to think me a man like other men, except in regard to the feebleness of my German. Responding to my question with a vast amount of "Ya's," he led me away to a restaurant in a remote part of the building, where he triumphantly pointed out to me a waiter, whose knowledge of our mother-tongue was supposed to be quite unlimited. It was not unlimited, but he did at last manage to make me understand that my trunk was in another station at the farther extremity of the town. There was nothing for it but to pocket my disgust, take a cab, and go to the other station, which I accordingly did, and there I found my trunk, which was soon placed in triumph upon the cab, and I arrived at my hotel one hour later than I expected to. I have never found out to this day why my trunk was not at the same station with myself, and I never expect to. I dare say that, in their mysterious and fearful ways of dealing with baggage on this side of the water, there was some good reason, but what it was I know not.

My first quest in Berlin was to discover

A GERMAN FAMILY

with whom I might live while I was trying to master the German. After some difficulty, I succeeded in finding just such a place as I desired,—a family where several Americans had stayed before me, and had found it very pleasant. I was soon safely ensconced in my new quarters, which I found very comfortable,—much better than I had been led to expect. My apartment is not luxurious, but it is nicely furnished, large and airy. In one corner stands one of those huge German stoves, made of earthenware. It looms up like a shining, white tower from floor to ceiling, and presents a curious though not altogether disagreeable appearance. These stoves are very economical. They make a fire in them early in the morning, and get the whole immense fabric thoroughly heated through, and then the heat lasts all day, and is slowly given out from the polished surface of the earthenware. The heat is, however, dry and close, and to me, at least, rather unpleasant.

On entering into a more minute inspection of my domains, I failed to find several things which I knew I should need. One of them was a lamp. How to provide myself with such a one as I desired, was the first thing to be considered. I boldly determined to enter at once upon a

CONVERSATION WITH MY LANDLADY,

in order to make my desires known. I tremble when I think of it,—I, the man who, six days before, had never spoken a word of German in his life, to enter upon a conversation, involving perhaps many intricate details, with a lady who could speak not one single word of English!

The landlady appears, and, as I have summoned her, I feel it incumbent upon me to open the conversation. I say, "Good morning." I must have said it right, I think, for the landlady responded in similar words. I feel much encouraged, and immediately proceed with great confidence to state my desire for a lamp. I get the sentence all right until I come to the word for "lamp," and then I bring up short, and cannot continue. The landlady looks expectant. She evidently thinks my sentence incomplete. I think so too, but cannot complete it. I hesitate; landlady grows a little nervous; conversation is decidedly at a standstill. What is to be done? Happy thought! Have a small dictionary in my pocket. Look up the word for "lamp." I remark to the landlady, "Please wait a minute" (N. B.—I am familiar with this phrase in German). The landlady sits down and waits calmly, while I turn over the pages of my dictionary. I find the word, put it into my sentence, and hurl the whole triumphantly at landlady. No immediate answer from her. Perhaps she did not hear. I hurl it again, louder. The landlady looks decidedly confused; evidently she has not understood. My courage begins to fail again. Another happy thought—to show the word in the dictionary to the landlady. Accordingly, I find my word again, put my finger at the place, and point it out to landlady. Victory!—landlady understands at once. I had not pronounced it right; the "a" should have been a little broader; but never mind; the landlady understands, and we even manage to weather in safety a few sentences more of conversation; after which I retire in great content from the field, feeling I have won a victory. In a little while, a very excellent lamp makes its appearance, and also a few other comforts which I desired are brought me, and I begin to feel quite at home.

Another character now appears upon the scene,—

"ERNESTINA," THE DOMESTIC.

Think not, on account of the romantic sound of that name, that its owner is beautiful, or poetic in the slightest possible degree. No; I never felt any inclination to relieve Ernestina of the burden of my breakfast as she bore it into my room, and lay it upon the table myself in order to save her the trouble, nor to perform any other romantic or chivalrous service for her. No; Ernestina, in spite of her sentimental name, is exactly suited to her place in life. Her aspirations are not lofty, nor are her powers of mind great, but she does her humble work well, and is a good-natured German girl enough. I have come gradually to the conclusion that she is

FOND OF PERPENDICULAR LINES,

and this is why I think so. When she sets my room in order, she will invariably place just as many of my books one on top of the other as can be made to stand in that position. When this pile is complete, she always puts it as near the corner of the table as possible, in order, I think, to gratify her eye by continuing the perpendicular line through the books right down to the floor without any interruption. This gives my table the appearance of a vast plain with a high tower at one end. Moreover, she delights in placing little round boxes, and the various articles of my toilet-table, in the same precarious position; nay, worse, I have never seen my pet inkstand,—a little round, Russia-leather one,—mounted upon the summit of a high tobacco-box, and both placed upon the topmost point of a very lofty desk. This trait of Ernestina's character is certainly original and worth mentioning.

The first event in my day here is always the advent of

BREAKFAST,

which is brought to my room at whatever hour I desire to be awakened and leave my couch of feathers. The first breakfast my eyes fell upon here was not luxurious,—not by any means. It consisted of a few slices of cold, smoked German sausage, and some bread and butter. Only that and nothing more! However, I was at that time not well versed in the names of German eatables, and did not know near enough German to scold; so I ate my sausage in quiet, vowing in my mind that my first task should be to learn the names of German articles of food. Now, I have bettered my situation very much. I have good coffee and eggs, and often some very tolerable meat beside.

My days are generally very fully occupied, from morning till night, with work of one sort or another. At 3 o'clock we have

DINNER,

which the whole family partake of together, and not separately in their own rooms, as they take breakfast. The dinner is never luxurious. It consists of two courses at least, and, except when sausages are the only meat,—which has happened once or twice,—it is substantial enough, and generally well cooked. After dinner we sit round the table and talk, while the gentlemen smoke, and the ladies busy themselves with knitting or some similar work. I soon mastered German enough to join in the conversation, and now I can understand and speak sufficiently well to enjoy it very much. At 8 o'clock comes supper, and, after it is finished, we again gather round the table and talk very sociably and pleasantly. Occasionally we have a little music, when conversation flags. One of the gentlemen in the house plays the piano very well, and I myself play somewhat upon the flute, so that we have really very enjoyable duets. Then I retire to my room, and, with the aid of very excellent cigars, and with the companionship of Schiller or Goethe, manage to spend the rest of the evening very pleasantly. So the days go. One is very like another, and the life cannot be called exactly exciting, but it is comfortable, and the Germans are a very hospitable people, and do their utmost to make strangers feel at home among them.

Sometimes I go to

GUNGL'S CONCERTS,

which take place in a large concert-house, on one of the principal streets. These concerts are what are called family concerts, and they present a curious and thoroughly German scene. The large hall is filled with tables, surrounded by chairs. At one end is a raised stage, upon which sits the orchestra. Around each table sits a German *paterfamilias* and his family; mother and daughters knitting or sewing; and all of them drinking beer out of huge glasses. Before the evening is half over, the cloud of tobacco smoke becomes so dense that the orchestra is seen indistinctly as through a veil, as if there were a thick fog in the room. In a gallery above, which goes around three sides of the hall, sit the better and wealthier classes, also drinking beer, smoking, and working. The heat of the place is something terrific, but they do not seem to mind it in the least. On the contrary, if any one dares to open a door or a window and let in a breath of fresh air, a shudder of horror immediately pervades the feminine portion of the audience, and black glances are directed at the bold man who has dared to commit such an enormity. The music

IS PERFECTLY SUPERB.

The orchestra seems to go of itself into one heart and one soul, and hardly to need a conductor. Gungl stands with his back to the orchestra and his face to the audience as he leads, and I believe that is the universal custom here, though it does not seem to me nearly as convenient as the American and English fashion. However, they seem to manage very well in their own way, for the music is certainly perfect. The only trouble with these concerts is, that a little too much light dance-music is played at them. Gungl himself writes a great many waltzes and polkas, and I dare say he likes to hear them played often.

In my next letter, I will say something about the opera and the various other amusements of Berlin, which I have not left myself space enough to describe here. W. C. L.

Discovery of a New and Economical Fuel.

From the San Francisco Alta California, Dec. 5.

On Monday and Tuesday afternoon a large number of citizens, by invitation, visited the brass foundry of Mr. W. T. Garnett, on Fremont street, for the purpose of witnessing some experiments with a new fuel recently invented and patented by Dr. Ireland, of Watsonville, in this State. They were shown into that portion of the establishment occupied by the furnaces, and in one corner found a brick furnace some eight feet long and six feet high. On the top of this was an iron tank holding about ten gallons, which was filled with crude petroleum. From this tank a pipe about an inch and a half in diameter led into the side of the furnace. A small jet of oil, not larger than a small goose-quill, was permitted to flow out of this tube; a light is placed beneath this jet, and it immediately ignites. Another pipe about an inch in diameter leads from a steam boiler stationed some fifteen feet away. This pipe leads a small jet of steam upon the burning oil, and the moment the steam strikes the oil the oxygen in the water is set free and ignites with a tremendous roar, generating in a very few moments a most intense white heat. From this small source the entire chamber of the furnace, which is some two feet by five feet, is filled with a flame so brilliant and dazzling that one cannot gaze on it for more than a moment at a time. This flame possesses all the heat of an oxy-hydrogen flame, and beneath its fierce power the hardest metals melt in a few moments. The inventor of the apparatus by which the elements of heat, which nature so generously provides, can be utilized, is a very modest man, saying that he did not want to bring his discovery before the public until he had fully demonstrated that it would do all he claimed for it. He says that the cost of his furnaces will be only a nominal sum—that they will be within the reach of everyone who owns a quartz ledge, while the amount of oil consumed in twenty-four hours will not exceed ten gallons, at a cost of $2. The doctor has every confidence in his discovery, and declares his ability to furnish fuel for a voyage of one of the Panama steamers to and from Panama for the insignificant sum of $200, while the entire quantity will not weigh to exceed twenty-five tons. He further says that at an expense of $5 per day he can run furnaces that will smelt one ton of ore every thirty minutes. If only one-half of what is claimed can be accomplished, the discovery will prove of incalculable advantage to the mining interests of the Pacific coast, and will create a revolution in steam travel throughout the world.

THE LATE S. N. PIKE.

Reclaiming the Jersey Marshes—A Four Years' Successful Struggle.

From the New York World.

The career of Samuel N. Pike, the builder of opera houses, is associated with so many events of public interest that his death deserves more than ordinary notice. Mr. Pike was eminently what is called in cant parlance a typical American. His life was spent in a succession of business enterprises, some of which involved issues of immense importance, and while they had self-interest for their motive power, contributed nevertheless in their results to the public good. Such, certainly, was his reclaiming from the sea the marshes between Jersey City and Newark, known as the Jersey Flats. There are probably few travellers who do not remember, when crossing this tract of country before Mr. Pike had begun his undertaking, how at high tide the entire expanse seemed like a large lake, and as far as the eye could reach hardly anything could have been seen but water, through which the embankments of the various railroads twined their way. At low tide the water receded, exposing a mass of mud 4,000 acres in extent, which exhaled noxious vapors to the air and was productive of all manner of disease. Numerous were the endeavors to put an end to this state of things and to emulate the Hollander in wresting his dominions from Neptune, but none were successful till Mr. Pike, fresh from re-building his Cincinnati Opera House after its destruction by fire, with characteristic energy took hold of the work. It was no light undertaking in a pecuniary point of view, even at the start. The owners of the vast tract of mud, conscious of its immense value should it ever be reclaimed, were not disposed to part with it on easy terms, and Mr. Pike did not become its purchaser at a small outlay. This was in the fall of 1866. At that time the entire tract, extending from Bergen Heights to the suburbs of Newark, five miles in length and three in width, was nearly completely covered with water at every high tide.

Before twelve months had elapsed, by a system of dyking which has seldom had its parallel, a considerable portion of the land was reclaimed, and stood high and dry out of reach of the waves. The rivers which intersected this region, and whose overflow caused all the trouble, were the Passaic and Hackensack, and all along the banks of each strong embankments were reared at every necessary point. A species of iron plate was used in the construction of the dykes, to prevent rats and other rodents from making holes in the embankment through which the water could find its way. This the iron plates prevented, and in the Passaic, where the current was stronger, large stones were placed along the dyke to prevent the earth from being washed away at the top. All this time the land was being intersected in every direction by drains which carried off the water from the surface. Where the water remained in too great quantities to be disposed of in this way, it was dyked off from the rest of the land, channels being left through which it could find its way to either of the two rivers, till with the aid of other appliances its entire removal could be effected. Mr. Pike was his own engineer, and superintended the entire work himself. Notwithstanding the slow nature of the undertaking, and the thoroughness with which it was performed, it was completed in something less than four years. As a proof of its thoroughness may be taken the fact that during the spring of last year, when the tide rose unusually high, and the cellars on Front and other streets near the water, in this city, were flooded, the Jersey Flats, which for centuries before had been under water, were not affected in the least. The cost of the work was commensurate with the grandeur of the undertaking. An enormous number of men had to be employed, earth and stones to form the embankments had to be brought from a great distance, the appliances for driving piles and other tools employed were all of an expensive character, and before it was completed more than $1,000,000 had been expended. The property acquired, it is needless to say, is of immense value. There are 4,000 acres, estimated at an exceedingly moderate computation to be worth on an average over $2,000 an acre. Indeed, sixty acres on the side nearer Jersey City have already been disposed of to the Pennsylvania Railroad as a site for repair shops and car factories at the rate of $3,000, and this is said to be by far the least valuable of the whole. The Passaic River is navigable for a long distance by vessels of considerable size, and the land possessing wharfage its banks must at no distant day be of immense value.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

There are 1,200 miles of railroad in Nebraska.

—The Union Depot at St. Paul will be occupied Jan. 1.

—Hamline University is to be located between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

—General J. W. S. Browne is acquitted at Memphis of the murder of Captain J. T. Adams for seducing his daughter.

—Earle P. Mason, of Providence, R. I., has purchased the Southbridge, Mass., print works, for $150,000.

—All the Georgia papers are publishing notices of the death of "Uncle Ned," of Savannah, a negro, at the age of 112 years.

—A Buffalo paper announces that by the recent burning of an ice-house there, 20,000 tons of ice were "reduced to ashes."

—The old Dalhousie College is to be sold and a fine new building erected in the suburbs of Halifax for similar purposes.

—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is to hold its annual meeting of four days at Minneapolis, the 1st of October next.

—So far, $43,810.29 have been subscribed toward the rebuilding of the Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, Tenn. Of this amount Nashville subscribed $33,044.67.

—The last Legislature refused an appropriation of $600 to aid the Vermont Historical Society in the publication of the third volume of its collections, now ready for the press.

—It is proposed that the Second Connecticut Regiment shall go to Washington when General Grant is reinaugurated, and they probably will if $12,000 can be raised to pay the bills.

—It is rumored that a tourist's hotel, costing $100,000, is to be built on the Canadian shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite the Thousand Islands.

—During the year ending Aug. 1, 1872, the whole number of barrels of lager beer produced in Cincinnati, was 436,483, or 13,539,973 gallons.

—It is stated that the great bell for Cologne Cathedral, to be cast by Herr Andreas Hamm, will be composed of the metal of twenty-two cannon, taken from the French and presented by the Emperor of Germany.

—The towns of Tioga and New Chicago, in Kansas, the other day, after having disbanded, relapsed, and resolved into their original elements, effected a consolidation under the name of Chanute.

—A curious job was put through the Cincinnati Council the other day. The amount of it was a donation of $5,000 and a school-house with its furniture, to the managers of St. Xavier's College.

—Of eighty-eight counties in Ohio only four can boast of a population exceeding 50,000. These are Hamilton, 260,370; Cuyahoga, 132,010; Montgomery, 64,006, and Franklin, 63,011. Seventeen counties have diminished in population since the census of 1860.

—A long, red worm, resembling in appearance what is termed "thousand-legged worm," is formed in corn raised in wet lands in Northern Kansas, and, if eaten by horses or cattle, proves very fatal.

—It has been discovered by Minnesota farmers that two acres of sunflowers will supply a family with fuel through a long winter. The wood of the stalk, and the oil of the seed, it is said, make roaring and cheerful fires.

—In the "exchange" column of the *Queen* appears the following queer advertisement: "A piece of Queen Victoria's wedding-cake, cut off and tied up by the late painter in ordinary, and written on by him, to be exchanged for a dining-room table-cloth, or low tea-table, gilt legs, or good exchange desired."

—During the month of November the shipments of bullion from the mines of Ely District, per Wells, Fargo & Co., amounted to $508,036.19. This, says the Pioche *Record*, is about the usual average, and will go far towards awakening capitalists and the mining population generally to the value and importance of the district.

—An Englishman, in a letter to the New York *World*, compliments us after the following fashion: "You Americans have not succeeded in producing as agreeable a social average as is common, not merely in Great Britain, but throughout civilized Europe. You are a great, an enterprising, a wonderful, but *not* a nice people." He proproses to show us, also, how the National character suffers from "rampant individualism and disregard to the rights of others."

—Colonel J. P. Barnum, of Richmond, Vt., in the tin and hardware business, has forged the indorsement of his father-in-law, John A. Beers, of Monkton, to a considerable amount, and has left the country. His liabilities are stated to be $22,000.

—The taxable property of Georgia in 1871 was $210,602,211. This year it is $226,663,263, showing an increase of $16,061,052. The taxes the present year for general purposes will reach about $600,000. The specific taxes will amount to about $100,000, and the tax for public schools will be about the same.

—The Supreme Court of Virginia has decided that the action of the General Assembly in March, 1872, by which the coupon feature of the Funding law was repealed was unconstitutional. The effect of this decision is to make coupons of bonds issued under the Funding act receivable for State taxes, as was contemplated by that act.

—An interesting case involving the responsibilities of transportation companies, was decided at Norwich, Conn., last week, in the suit brought by William L. Brown to recover $500 from Thomas Pitt, for property destroyed by a gang of roughs landed by him on Mystic Island in March, 1870, to witness the Edwards and Collyer fight. The Court decided that as he had reasonable ground for apprehending that the landing of these men on the island would result in the destruction of property, he was, therefore, liable for $450 damages.

—The clergy of Brooklyn are exercised about the recent hanging which occurred in that city. In the course of his discourse one of them remarked that "there was no excuse for the present horrors of hanging, the prisoner, the priests, the reporters taking notes of the dying man's agonies. There was no reason why the public should know anything about it. Let him be cut off by a silent, deadly drug. Let there be no priests about to harrow up his soul."

—The accident to the steamer Sacramento, is the sixth occurring to the Pacific Mail Company's steamers within a few months. These are as follows: Beinville (chartered), burned at sea; America, burned at anchor in Japan; Arizona, broke piston-rod and towed into San Francisco; Orizaba, machinery broken, and she is now being searched for; Sacramento, stranded and lost; and Guatemala, stranded and lost. Thus, two have been burned, two stranded, and two have broken down at sea.

—The Duluth people are amazed and excited at a phantom schooner which was seen sailing over the icy waters of Lake Superior, apparently endeavoring in vain to make a landing, which was impossible because a wide mass of ice reached from the shore eight or ten miles out in the lake. Nobody knows anything about the vessel, which is considered to be in an unfortunate fix. A heavy gale to break up the ice is what is wanted to secure communication with the stray ship.

—Miss Maria Huntingdon, a Georgia girl of 17, who is stopping in a Broadway hotel in New York, was engaged to be married to a clothier named Conklin. A few days ago she quarrelled with him, and immediately went to an Episcopal minister, and got married to another man named Walker. By the time husband and wife reached home, she changed her mind again, and kissed him once, and told him never to see her more. Then she applied for a divorce, and is to be married to Conklin as soon as she is free.

—Late English papers say that a committee of eminent business men, appointed for the purpose of investigating the system of Tribunals of Commerce, as they exist in France, with a view to its adoption in Great Britain, have presented a report stating that the establishment of such a tribunal in the city of London has become a matter of commercial necessity, and recommending that the requisite Parliamentary notice be given accordingly. The mercantile classes of New York are also, we observe, advocating the adoption of a similar system.

—Beard, Moulton & Co.'s safe in the ruins of their store on Summer street was not reached until Wednesday. Of course the contents were valueless. New brick sidewalks have been laid around Washington square, which has risen to the dignity of a first-class trading district. A range of brick barracks extend all along the south side of Hartford street, and the entire site of Fort Hill has undergone a transformation truly surprising. A large quantity of wool is still being taken from among the ruins of the warehouses, in a damaged condition. It is, however, baled up and carried away. Yesterday workmen were digging out on Washington street blazing cloth, which burned up almost immediately on exposure to the air. One of the windows of the *Transcript* building remains uncracked, and the sign is as legible as ever.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—In the first three quarters of the year 1872, the imports of the merchandise into Great Britain were of the declared value of £262,674,864, an increase of nearly twenty-one millions over the value of the corresponding period of the preceding year. The imports from foreign countries were valued at £199,694,708, an increase of ten and three-quarter millions; and from British possessions £62,979,956, an increase of above ten millions. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures in the first three quarters of 1872 were of the declared value of £190,314,662, an increase of nearly twenty-four and three-quarter millions over the corresponding period of 1871; to foreign countries, £145,155,511, an increase of above seventeen millions; and to British possessions £45,159,151, an increase of seven and one-half millions.

—Prof. Austin Phelps, speaking for the Andover Theological Faculty, maps out a future for the "Old South." He would have it held by the present proprietors and their successors as a Christian Church. He would have stated or occasional religious services. He would have it opened on State anniversaries. He would have annual courses of "Old South lectures," annually collected into a volume, and published. He would have memorial tablets inserted in the walls. And, lastly, he would have the church kept for "unforseen exigencies," These, he says, "are as likely to occur in the future as in the past. In such exigencies, the associations of the place may yet again link the liberty of the nation with its most sacred religious instincts, and with the most profound type of its religious faith. In short, Prof. Phelps wants the "Old South" for a Yankee and Congregational Westminister Abbey.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Carl Schurz and her son are in Jacksonville, Florida.

—Admiral Porter has invited a large party to meet General and Mrs. Grant at dinner on Wednesday.

—T. M. Harvey, the "oyster man" of Washington, D. C., died in Baltimore, 12th.

—Albert G. Porter, of Indianapolis, is named for the new additional Judgeship in the Indiana Supreme Court.

—Mr. Risley, the father of Miss Olive Risley Seward, is to be married in the spring to a California widow.

—Olive Logan (Sykes) is to retire permanently from the lecture field this season, and will hereafter reside in Paris.

—Charles P. Sykes, for many years publisher of Pomeroy's paper in New York, has bought the New York *Argus*.

—J. D. Evans, Chief Justice of Texas, is in New Orleans for treatment, his eyes being in a hopelessly bad way.

—Dr. George T. Allen, of Springfield, Ill., has been appointed surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital at St. Louis.

—William M. Gwin has just returned to California, from Europe, where he bonded his mine for $1,000,000.

—The Rev. N. W. T. Root, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Portland, Me., is in the small-pox hospital there. His wife is with him.

—The Rev. James D. Eaton, of Lancaster, Wis., has accepted a call from the Congregational Church in Portland, Oregon.

—Judge Samuel H. Huntington, of Hartford, Ct., for sixteen years the Clerk of the Court of Claims, at Washington, has resigned.

—Mrs. Fremont is described as having grown stout and gray, and never, in the days of her girlish beauty, was so fascinating as at the present time.

—It is understood in Canada official circles that Hon. Mr. Langevin, C. B., and Hon. P. Mitchell will shortly be placed on a par with their colleagues, Sir Francis Hincks and Sir George Cartier, in titulary distinctions, and that they will be called to the rank of K. C. M. G.

—Daniel Dougherty, the legal adviser and confidential friend of the late Edwin Forrest, has entered a *caveat* in the office of the Register of Wills, at Philadelphia, to take no action in relation to the estate of Mr. Forrest until further notice. This, it is understood, has been done in order that the regularly-attested will of the deceased may be presented. Rumor has it that the divorced wife of Mr. Forrest has a claim to her dower, and will press the same urgently. When the divorce took place an alimony of $3,000 per annum was allowed, and of course this ceased with Mr. Forrest's death. It is also stated that in all the transactions that have been made regarding Mr. Forrest's property a reservation has to be made relative to the divorced wife of Forrest.

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...compliments us after the following fashion: "You Americans have not succeeded in being as agreeable a social average as is ... not merely in Great Britain, but ... civilized Europe. You are a great, ... prising, a wonderful, but *not* a nice ..." He proposes to show us, also, how ... [illegible] character suffers from "rampant ... [illegible] and disregard to the rights of ..."

...Colonel J. P. Barnum, of Richmond, Vt., in ... hardware business, has forged the ... of his father-in-law, John A. Monkton, to a considerable amount, ... left the country. His liabilities are ... be $22,000.

...taxable property of Georgia in 1871 was ...211. This year it is $226,663,263, showing an increase of $16,061,052. The taxes the ... year for general purposes will reach ...00,000. The specific taxes will amount ... $100,000, and the tax for public schools ... about the same.

...Supreme Court of Virginia has decided ... action of the General Assembly in ...1872, by which the coupon feature of the ... law was repealed was unconstitutional. ... of this decision is to make coupons ... issued under the Funding act receivable ... State taxes, as was contemplated by that ...

...interesting case involving the responsibility of transportation companies, was decided ...ich, Conn., last week, in the suit brought ...iam L. Brown to recover $500 from ... Pitt, for property destroyed by a gang ... landed by him on Mystic Island in ...1870, to witness the Edwards and Collyer ... The Court decided that as he had reasonable ground for apprehending that the landing of these men on the island would result in ... destruction of property, he was, therefore, ... for $450 damages.

...clergy of Brooklyn are exercised about ... hanging which occurred in that city. ... course of his discourse one of them remarked that "there was no excuse for the presence of the reporters taking notes of ... horrors of hanging, the prisoner, the ... dying man's agonies. There was no ... why the public should know anything about it. Let him be cut off by a silent, ... drug. Let there be no priests about to ... up his soul."

...accident to the steamer Sacramento, ... the fourth occurring to the Pacific Mail Company's ... within a few months. These are as ...: Belnville (chartered), burned at sea; ..., burned at anchor in Japan; Arizona, ... piston-rod and towed into San Francisco; ..., machinery broken, and she is now being ... for; Sacramento, stranded and lost; ... stranded and lost. Thus, two ... been burned, two stranded, and two have ... down at sea.

...The Duluth people are amazed and excited ... phantom schooner which was seen ... over the icy waters of Lake Superior, ... ntly endeavoring in vain to make a landing, ... which was impossible because a wide mass ... reached from the shore eight or ten miles ... the lake. Nobody knows anything about ... vessel, which is considered to be in an unsafe fix. A heavy gale to break up the ice ... is wanted to secure communication with ... ray ship.

...Miss Maria Huntingdon, a Georgia girl of ..., who is stopping in a Broadway hotel in New ..., was engaged to be married to a clothier ... Conklin. A few days ago she quarrelled with him, and immediately went to an Episcopal ..., and got married to another man named .... By the time husband and wife reached ..., she changed her mind again, and kissed ... hence, and told him never to see her more. ... she applied for a divorce, and is to be married to Conklin as soon as she is free.

...English papers say that a committee of eminent business men, appointed for the purpose of investigating the system of Tribunals of Commerce, as they exist in France, with a view ... adoption in Great Britain, have presented ... report stating that the establishment of such a ... in the city of London has become a ... of commercial necessity, and recommending that the requisite Parliamentary notice be ... accordingly. The mercantile classes of New York are also, we observe, advocating the ... tion of a similar system.

...Beard, Moulton & Co.'s safe in the ruins of ... store on Summer street was not reached ... Wednesday. Of course the contents were .... New brick sidewalks have been laid ... Washington square, which has risen to ... dignity of a first-class trading district. A ... of brick barracks extend all along the ... side of Hartford street, and the entire ... of Fort Hill has undergone a transformation ... surprising. A large quantity of wool is ... being taken from among the ruins of the ... houses, in a damaged condition. It is, however, ... baled up and carried away. Yesterday ... men were digging out on Washington street ... cloth, which burned up almost instantly ... on exposure to the air. One of the windows of the *Transcript* building remains unharmed, and the sign is as legible as ever.—*Boston Advertiser.*

...In the first three quarters of the year 1872, the imports of the merchandise into Great Britain were of the declared value of £262,674,... an increase of nearly twenty-one millions ... the value of the corresponding period of ... preceding year. The imports from foreign countries were valued at £192,694,708, an increase of ten and three-quarter millions; and ... British possessions £62,979,956, an increase of above ten millions. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures in the first three quarters of 1872 were of the declared value of £190,314,662, an increase of ... twenty-four and three-quarter millions ... the corresponding period of 1871; to foreign countries, £145,155,311, an increase of ... seventeen millions; and to British possessions £45,159,151, an increase of seven and ... half millions.

...Prof. Austin Phelps, speaking for the Andover Theological Faculty, maps out a future for ... "Old South." He would have it held by the ... proprietors and their successors as a ... Christian Church. He would have stated or occasional religious services. He would have it ... on State anniversaries. He would have ... courses of "Old South lectures," ... collected into a volume, and published. ... would have memorial tablets inserted in ... walls. And, lastly, he would have the ... kept for "unforeseen exigencies." These, ... as likely to occur in the future as ... past. In such exigencies, the associations of the place may yet again link the liberty ... the nation with its most sacred religious interests, and with the most profound type of its ... faith. In short, Prof. Phelps wants ... "Old South" for a Yankee and Congregational Westminster Abbey.

PERSONAL.

...Mrs. Carl Schurz and her son are in Jacksonville, Florida.

...Admiral Porter has invited a large party to ... General and Mrs. Grant at dinner on ... Tuesday.

...T. M. Harvey, the "oyster-man" of Washington, D. C., died in Baltimore, 12th.

...Albert G. Porter, of Indianapolis, is named ... the new additional Judgeship in the Indiana Supreme Court.

...Mr. Bisley, the father of Miss Olive Bisley ..., is to be married in the spring to a California widow.

...Olive Logan (Sykes) is to retire permanently from the lecture field this season, and will hereafter reside in Paris.

...Charles P. Sykes, for many years publisher ... Pomeroy's paper in New York, has bought the ... York *Argus.*

...D. Evans, Chief Justice of Texas, is in New Orleans for treatment, his eyes being in a ... bad way.

...Dr. George T. Allen, of Springfield, Ill., has been appointed surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital at St. Louis.

...William M. Gwin has just returned to California, from Europe, where he bonded his mine ... $1,000,000.

...The Rev. N. W. T. Root, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Portland, Me., is in the small-pox hospital there. His wife is with him.

...The Rev. James D. Eaton, of Lancaster, ... has accepted a call from the Congregational Church in Portland, Oregon.

...Judge Samuel H. Huntington, of Hartford, ... for sixteen years the Clerk of the Court of Claims, at Washington, has resigned.

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A. G. Mason was elected janitor, and Stewart Hamilton night watchman of the Court House.

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A communication was received from Culver, Page & Hoyne, alleging that they did not understand the limit as to time, and so did not get their bids in for the county stationery, and asking the privilege of putting in their bids now. The matter was settled by extending for one week the time of making proposals.

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On the recommendation of Commissioner Bogue, D. H. Horn was appointed Justice of the Peace for the Town of Hyde Park, to fill the unexpired term of William B. Sinclair, deceased.

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THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The rule on the Assignees of Ira Y. Munn et al., in bankruptcy, to show cause why the property mortgaged to Jesse Hoyt should not be sold to pay the amount due that person, was answered yesterday. The Assignees affirm that they have not had time since their appointment to investigate the matter with sufficient closeness to enable them to make a stated reply, but they state the general situation of said matter as follows: That the mortgaged property is worth $700,000, and the amounts due thereon to Hoyt do not exceed half that sum; that said property belonged to two of the said bankrupt (Munn & Scott) up to the 23d September, 1872, less than four months prior to the filing of the petition on which the firm of Munn, Norton & Scott was declared bankrupt; that said property was then transferred by said Munn & Scott, who were insolvent, to Geo. Armour & Co., who were creditors of theirs and had reasonable cause to believe they were insolvent, for the purpose of giving them a fraudulent preference; that said conveyance was absolute on its face, but was really intended as a security for indebtedness to them; that Armour & Co. thereupon went into possession of said property; that, thereafter, they delivered up possession thereof to said Jesse Hoyt, as mortgagee, who now holds it, and has leased it to said Armour & Co., who are now in actual possession; that said property is now in full beneficial use, and is likely to be, and that the rents are secure; that said property, subject to any liens on it, is part of the estate of the bankrupts, and is vested in these respondents as Assignees, and should be sold by them alone, at such time and under such circumstances as they may judge best, under the supervision of the Court; that the present is not a favorable time to make such sale; that the mortgage to Hoyt is void for usury, having been executed and made payable in the State of New York where a contract to pay 10 per cent, such as this, makes the contract void; that said Munn & Scott were not indebted to said Hoyt to the amount of said mortgage when it was made, nor for any large proportion of it, but the same was given at random, under an agreement not to have it recorded, for the fraudulent purpose of misleading others in regard to the situation of said Munn & Scott, and inducing those others to trust them, and to enable said Hoyt, at such time as he should judge favorable, to record the same, and to hold said property, to the exclusion of others, for about one and a half and two years; that since the making of the said mortgage said Hoyt has received large sums of moneys from said Munn & Scott, which ought to have been credited upon said mortgage, especially in keeping the interest down, but which he failed and refused to do. The petitioners conclude by praying further time to investigate the facts so as to prepare a bill in chancery to set aside said mortgage and declare it void, and to examine into all transactions connected with the estate, in order that complete justice may be done, which cannot be obtained in the hasty and informal way in which these matters are now presented.

Farnum & Chidester yesterday petitioned for the bankruptcy of Hy. C. Childs and Timothy F. Verdier, alleging that Childs has removed to another State, and that Verdier has concealed large sums of money with the intention of removing to Colorado, and that both have given preference to various creditors with the view of delaying proceedings until they had an opportunity of realizing on their property fraudulently. The petitioners claim to be creditors to the amount of $1,321. The different persons holding property or security, thus made preferential creditors, are named, and have been enjoined from disposing of such property until the Court has decided all questions in dispute as to claims of the holders.

In Frank v. Perkins et al. a new method of checkmating the traffickers in State Insurance policies was tried in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in the shape of a motion for an injunction to restrain any assignment, dealing in, or sale of policies, or payment of the dividends on the plaintiff's policies. The motion was founded on an affidavit averring that the policy was obtained by fraudulent misrepresentations by the present holders. The Court took the motion under advisement.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company petitions for condemnation of right of way over three acres of land belonging to the Michigan Southern Railway Company in the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 38, in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 16, of said Township, belonging to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and over other lands belonging to the said Companies in the same sections.

Wright & Tyrrell, creditors of Munn & Scott, on a note of $25,000, secured by a mortgage on Lot 4, Block 13, in the original Town of Chicago, and on wharfing Lot 2, in Block K, yesterday applied for a rule on the Assignees showing why they should not proceed to sell the premises, default having been made in payment, and they having been stayed by injunction from selling before the appointment of said Assignees.

—Burton & Pierce yesterday petitioned for the bankruptcy of Betsy Boilvin and Wm. Simpson, of No. 116 Twenty-second street, on the ground of the non-payment of a note of $996.40, for goods supplied; and C. J. Fell & Bro., of Philadelphia, petitioned on a note for $435. The parties also petition on the general ground of the debtors having suffered execution on a confession of judgment already reported in THE TRIBUNE.

The Wilkosesky suit against the Lamar and People's Insurance Companies, in which Judge Williams lately decided against that portion of it calling for the appointment of a Receiver, as fully reported in THE TRIBUNE at the time, was up again, yesterday, when the motion to remove the cause to the United States Court was overruled, and the People's was given 15 days to answer.

Judge Gary yesterday made his award on the application for costs in Blake v. Blake, allowing $6,000 to the counsel for the defendant (Mrs. Blake), namely, Messrs. Dow, Haines, Cunning & Baveridge. The decree, embracing the decisions of the court on the whole case, will probably be prepared on Wednesday.

In the Hayden will case, already reported with sufficient fulness in this column, Judge Williams yesterday decided all points raised, and the jury, being fully instructed, returned a verdict finding that the will under which Mr. J. Y. Scammon is now administering the estate is not the will of the testator.

John Ryan, of Wheeling, West Virginia, affirms in a bill in the Superior Court, that he sent his wife to Chicago, being too ill himself, to collect accounts due him; and that she collected $2,312; that she deposited in the State's Saving Institution, the officers of which will not give it up. He has obtained an injunction restraining the payment of the money other than by the order of the Court.

William B. Sullivan, the well-known law reporter of the *Inter-Ocean*, was yesterday admitted to practise in the United States' Courts on the motion of J. O. Glover, Esq., District Attorney. The reporter will now meet the lawyer on equal terms.

The County Court, yesterday, decided that the claimant under the will of Silas W. Port was not entitled to the award of widow. Her counsel appealed to the Supreme Court. The facts developed by the trial were duly reported in THE TRIBUNE.

Peter Smith, brought before Judge Tree, yesterday, for contempt, in not attending Court, although a subpœnaed witness, was let off on payment of costs, on making out some sort of case that His Honor was inclined to favor.

A trading rumpus has resulted in an injunction that has brought the firm doing business at 57 State street to dead stop. Particulars will be found under head "new suits" in the Superior Court (No. 41,668).

John Griffin yesterday obtained an injunction restraining the cutting of ice by Hy Halschar on the West Branch of the Chicago River, between the west line Slip B, and east line of Slip E, where he has a reservoir of ice.

Joseph Matteson brings suit in the Circuit Court to restrain Enos Slossen from the use of the party wall, rented by plaintiff, at No. 82 State street.

The Hancock County National Bank is suing Johnson & Patterson and D. B. Brandt & Co. in assumpsit, damages $17,000.

An order for the *venire* in the United States District Court was yesterday made, returnable forthwith.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Erzegovitch, the slayer of his shipmate, was yesterday overruled by the Criminal Court.

Judge Blodgett is again able to preside in Court, but looks an invalid.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

LAW—429—Higgins et al. v. Teutonia Insurance Company; leave to file copy of original declaration in lieu, etc., and ordered *alias* summons. 864—Nugent v. Supervisors of Putnam; time to plead extended to first Monday of January.

[*Judge Drummond.*]

LAW—605—Von Schaak v. Northern Transportation Company; finding by Court for defendants.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

CHANCERY—770—Frank v. Perkins et al.; motion for injunction referred and taken under advisement. 600—Rafferty v. Mallory; appeal allowed; bond of $1,000.

NEW SUITS.

The Chicago Composition Granite Company v. Jonathan Clark; case, $5,000; Nissen and Barnum, attorneys. Same v. John McEwen; same, $3,000; same attorneys. S. D. Cronor v. Charles A. Jeffery; assumpsit, $1,500; transcript from Kankakee Circuit Court; McIntyre and Wright, attorneys. Same v. same; bill in chancery for partnership account, from Kankakee Circuit Court; Wright and Lake, solicitors. Barbara Pfund v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company; assumpsit, $8,000; transcript from Superior Court of Cook County.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

LAW—666—Upton, assignee, v. Hansbrough; Leave to file common count to declaration. 664—Vocke, assignee, v. Jefferson Farmer; jury find for plaintiffs; damages, $1,411.10. 751—Stedman, assignee, v. Keller; defendants defaulted, and clerk to assess damages. 856—Woodward v. Howell, Jr.; leave to defendant, Mary C. Whitsall, to file cross-bill, and sale stayed till further order. 663—Upton, assignee, v. Stone; on trial. 740—Long v. Hoard; dismissed by complainants.

ADMIRALTY—844—Mason v. Steam-tug Evans. 872—Smith v. Same. 633—Hart v. Propeller Jay Gould. 556—Belle City Line v. Same; dismissed by libellants.

BANKRUPTCY—2,164—Boilvin et al.; entered and issued rule to show cause and provisional warrant of seizure. 2,65—Childs & Verdier; same and injunction. 1,557—Baker, Gregg & Co.; application made for an injunction, and taken under consideration. 966—John D. G. Wild; order for discharge. 2,090—Henry Koeber; rule on —— Forch to answer petition of Assignee extended till Monday next. 2,152—H. E. Hubbard; denial of bankruptcy withdrawn, and R. E. Jenkins appointed provisional Assignee to take possession of the goods, etc. 2,076—Lumberman's Insurance Company; injunction on Assignee as prayed by W. H. Bross. 2,135—Francis E. Brown et al., dismissed, if no objection filed in 10 days. 2,132—Nath, Taylor, et al.; order under Section 26. 2,128—Munn & Scott; assignee to show cause ten days after service why the prayer of Robert C. Wright should not be granted. 2,053—Lamar Insurance Company; death of petitioners, Matthew Knowles and Geo. W. Booth, suggested, and suit to be prosecuted in the names of the survivors; leave to file amended supplementary petition. 1,076—State Insurance Company; order to compromise a claim of $2,000 with the German Insurance Company. 2,117—George R. Stearns filed assignee's petition to sell fixtures and order thereon. 1,557—Chas. A. Baker et al.; it appearing to the Court that Wm. Lapham, assignee, has for two years refused and neglected to act, and has gone without the jurisdiction of the Court, order that he be removed, and R. E. Jenkins appointed in his place.

NEW BANKRUPTS.

2,164—Boilvin & Simpson, on the petition of Barton & Pierce et al.; Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys. 2,165—Childs & Verdier, corner of West Lake and Halsted streets; on the petition of Farnum & Chidester; B. W. Smith, attorney.

NEW SUITS.

Robert Anderson v. Steam Barge Monitor; libel for wages, $42; Wm. H. Condon, proctor. Terrence Lynch v. Same; same, $74; same proctor.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Porter.*]

LAW—3,680—Noble v. Von Wendt; motion to discharge bail denied. 2,080—Smith v. Reis; motion by plaintiff to strike plea from files for want of affidavit of merits sustained, and default for want of plea. 3,450—Jones v. Murse; motion to set aside order of dismissal denied, and exceptions. 3,452—Harmon v. Thorn; default and judgment, costs only. 3,384a and 2,802a—Dismissed by plaintiff. 1,653—Romley v. Suitner; motion for new trial withdrawn, and judgment. 2,806—Jenkins v. Norris; judgment, $243.50, and decree. 2,207—Jury on issues of Henry E. Seelaye et al.; sworn, and trial. —— Samuel P. Farrington et al. v. D. M. Hart; leave to file petition, and ordered summons. 2,214—Whitney v. Daverell; jury trial, verdict for plaintiff, $317.85, and judgment. 2,215—Boyd v. Hurlburd; suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution. 2,216—Rindskoff v. Ubeller; jury trial, and jury to separate. 3,593—Blanchfield v. Loftus; motion by plaintiff to dismiss certificate of denial. 2,461—Kastens v. Newhall; demurrer to amended petition overruled. 3,566—Cooper v. Batchelder; dismissed by plaintiff.

[*Judge Gary.*]

CHANCERY—533 a—Heald v. Wight; motion of defendants Kellar to set aside default sustained and leave to answer, testimony taken before Scott to be admissible v. them; reference changed to Magruder. 89—Tilden v. Tilden; decree of divorce. 1,019—Belen v. Belden; same. 942—Millard v. Munson; reference changed to Magruder. 1,140—Ray v. Leedom; injunction refused. 726—Merchant v. Merchant; exceptions to answer sustained rule on defendant to file additional answer in ten days. 323 a—Parks v. Morrison; decree fixing terms of rehearing.

NEW SUITS.

41,664—John Ryan v. State Savings Institution. 41,665—Jacob and Louis Schram v. Jas. P. and Wm. Tracey; debt $225, damages $150; Runyan, Avery & Loomis, attorneys. 41,666—Elwell v. Fox; appeal. 41,667—Petition of Leon Burghoffer to change name to Leon Byron; E. Washburn, Jr., attorney. 41,668—Herman Lebin et al. v. Louis C. Cohen, Moses Herman, and Rebecca Cohen and Esther Herman; injunction to restrain said Louis C. Cohen and Moses Herman interfering in any manner whatsoever in the business of the firm of Cohen, Lebin & Herman, carried on at No. 57 State street, or disposing of, assigning, or encumbering any part of the property of said firm, whether the same be included in an assignment by R. Cohen and E. Herman or otherwise, and from collecting any debts payable to said firm, and said Louis Cohen from acting as Assignee under said assignment, either in selling, assigning, or disposing of the property, or taking possession of the books of said firm; Philip Stein, attorney. 41,669—Sophia Riegel v. Leon Riegel; divorce on the ground of cruelty. 41,670—Brumfield v. Brady; appeal. 41,671—Helen Worner v. Lamar Insurance Co.; assumpsit $4,000; Goggin & Shaffner, attorneys. 41,672—Julia v. Daniel Coughlin; divorce, alimony and custody of children. 41,673—Owen Ryan v. C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co.; case $2,000; Charles J. Beattie, attorney. 41,673—Buck & Toan v. Frank P. Hawkins, Thos. R. Willard, and Volner E. Ruace; assumpsit, $2,500; Mattocks & Mason, attorneys. 41,675—McGregor v. Jensen; appeal. 41,676—Herbert A. Streeter v. Howard C. Gardner; assumpsit, $500; Magruder & Kerr, attorneys.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Booth.*]

LAW—852—Gaskins v. Pozey; dismissed by plaintiff. 849—Donlin v. Hibernia Banking Association; motion for new trial withdrawn, and judgment satisfied. 3,034—McDonnell v. Murray, et al.; James Wishard justifies in open Court. 1,598—Wenger v. Moore, et al.; defendant to plead at ten days' notice. 903—Hancock County National Bank v. Paterson; dismissed by plaintiff. 937—Curtis v. Michigan Central Railroad Company; further evidence heard. Edward McCarthy v. Horace Laundry; case restored, and rule to file new appeal bond in 10 days.

On trial—Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company v. John Gray et al. Call on December calendar, 1 to 10, inclusive.

[*Judge Tree.*]

LAW—2,441—Schweiger v. Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company; dismissed for want of Narr and plaintiff's costs. 1,258—Mueller v. Butterman; solicitors withdraw appearance for defendant Skiller; dismissed by plaintiff as to Butterman; default as to Stillman; damages assessed at $509.53, and judgment. 840—Underlich v. Smith; jury trial resumed.

[*Judge Williams.*]

CHANCERY—700—Town of Riverside v. Sapicha et. al.; Solicitors enter appearance of Greenebaum, and thirty days to plead, etc. 744—Hathaway v. Ticknor et. al.; same; and ten (9,716) days to plead. 576—Cudney et. al. v. Republic Insurance Company; time to plead, etc., extended five days. 769—Christian et. al. v. Wacker; Solicitors enter appearance for defendant, William F. Tucker, and term to plead, etc., extended thirty days. 347—Wilkoshesky v. Lamar Insurance Company et. al.; motion to remove cause to United States Court overruled; People's Insurance Company fifteen days to answer. 399—Hayden v. Heald et. al.; jury called; verdict, We, the jury, find that this is not the will of the testator. 62—Matilda v. Adolph Hirsch; motion for custody of children and additional alimony continued to next Monday.

NEW SUITS.

5,222—Joseph Matteson v. Enos Slossen et al.; bill to restrain the erection of a building against the party wall of 82 State street, rented by the complainant; C. Van Schaack, solicitor. 5,223—Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company v. Michigan Southern Lake Shore and Chicago & Pacific Railway Companies; petition for right of way. 5,224—Hancock County National Bank v. Patterson Johnson et. al., doing business Patterson & Johnson, and D. R. Brant & Co.; assumpsit, $17,000; C. M. Harris, attorney. 5,225—Cole v. Smith; appeal. 5,226—Ed. McCarthy v. H. Laundry; papers in restored cause. 5,227—Richard Iron Works v. Wm. McKeon, L. S. Grubbs, Illinois Stone Company, W. S. Gurnis, and P. Fanning; mechanic's lien on 78, 80, and 82 Fifth avenue, for $508; S. C. Young, attorney. 5,228—John Griffin v. Halschar; bill to restrain the cutting of ice. 5,229—Edwin H. Hunt v. Wm. Monids; injunction for a debt of $250; defendant alleged to be about to remove. 5,230—H. B. Barclay et al. v. The Chicago Spring Works; confession of judgment on a note of $1,689.19. 5,231—Martin O. Walker v. Chas. Davidson; assumpsit, $500; Edward A. Small, attorney. 5,232—Garden City Manufacturing & Supply Company v. John W. Bent; assumpsit, $1,000; Wm. Vocke, attorney.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

Silas W. Port; motion for an order on the administrator for widow's award overruled; appeal; bond $300 to be approved. Ann Rice; citation to Thomas Foley continued till 20th inst. at 10 a. m. Fredericka Vogt; citation returnable 18th inst. at 10 a. m. to George Vogt to deliver personal property. Jacob Jacoby; administration to Johan Zander; bond $300 approved; appraisement and inventory approved. George F. Bacon; grant to widow; bond $50,000 approved. Thomas E. Levington; grant to widow; bond of $1,250 approved. John C. Schwardt; files returned. Charles Magridge; same. Hy. C. Levan; inventory and appraisement approved. John Anderson; part of files restored; executor discharged from citation. John O'Keefe; citation to administratrix returnable 24th inst., at 10 a. m., to restore files.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Rogers.*]

489—Casey; sentenced to 20 days in the County Jail. 498—W. P. Farrell; sentenced to 90 days in the House of correction. 495—Doyle; sentenced to 30 days in the County Jail. 496—Davis and Zayney; sentenced to one year each in the Penitentiary. 497—Enwright; jury trial; verdict guilty and under age. —— Erzegovitch; motion for new trial overruled, exceptions taken, and 30 days to file bill of exceptions. 501—Green; jury trial; term fixed at 2 years in the Penitentiary.

BASE BALL GOSSIP.

Mr. James B. Ford, of New York City, sends us the following gossip concerning the organization of professional base ball clubs at the East for the season of 1873:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Have the kindness to state in the columns of your valuable paper that the following base ball clubs have engaged their nines for 1873—viz.:

Atlantic Club—Clapp, c.; Britt, p.; Dehlman, 1st b.; Burdock, 2d b.; Boyd, 3d b.; Pearce, s. s.; Remsden, l. f.; Barlow, c. f.; Martin, r. f. and change pitcher; Booth, 10th man.

Baltimore Club—Hastings, c.; Cummings, p.; Mills, 1st b.; McVey, 2d b.; Force, 3d b.; Radcliff, s. s.; York, l. f.; Hall, c. f.; Pike, r. f.; Craver, change pitcher; Carey, 10th man.

Boston Club—Allison, c.; Spalding, p.; Gould, 1st b.; Barnes, 2d b.; Schafer, 3d b.; G. Wright, s. s.; Leonard, l. f.; H. Wright, c. f.; Gelney, r. f.; Birdsall, 10th man.

Mutual Club—Hicks, c.; Mathews, p.; Start, 1st b.; Hatfield, 2 b.; Sutton, 3d b.; Ferguson, s. s.; J. White, l. f.; Eggler, c. f.; Fisher, r. f.; Higham, 10th man.

New Philadelphia (Americus) Club—Malone, c.; Zettlein, p.; Mack, 1st b.; Swesy, 2d b.; Holdworth, 3d b.; Wadsworth, s. s.; Cuthbert, l. f.; Treacy, c. f.; Bechtel, r. f.; Meyerle, 10th man.

BATTING AVERAGES.

The following is Mr. A. L. Wright's batting statistics for the season of the players of the championship clubs. From the figures given, it will be seen that Force, of the Baltimore Club, takes the lead, closely followed by Meyerle, of the Athletics; these two, however, only played during part of last season with their respective nines, and, therefore, these figures are not a comparative test of their ability as batsmen, although they are unquestionably very strong in that department of the game. McGeary, Anson, Fisler, and Cuthbert, of the Athletics, who come next, played the entire season, and therefore their merit as batsmen deserves a favorable mention:

Names.	Clubs.	Games.	B. Hits.	Av. B. H. to a game.
Force	Baltimore	11	20	1.81
Meyerle	Athletic	15	26	1.73
McGeary	Athletic	28	48	1.71
Anson	Athletic	28	47	1.67
Fisler	Athletic	28	47	1.67
Cuthbert	Athletic	28	47	1.67
Barnes	Boston	22	36	1.63
Leonard	Boston	25	40	1.60
Spalding	Boston	25	38	1.52
Hatfield	Mutual	29	44	1.51
McBride	Athletic	28	42	1.50
Craver	Baltimore	12	17	1.50
Geo. Wright	Boston	25	37	1.48
Higham	Baltimore	22	31	1.40
Eggler	Mutual	29	39	1.34
Hall	Baltimore	26	35	1.34
McVey	Boston	24	32	1.33
Pike	Baltimore	26	33	1.26
Bechtel	Mutual	28	35	1.25
Mills	Baltimore	27	34	1.25
Hicks	Mutual	29	36	1.24
Radcliff	Baltimore	28	34	1.21
Fulmer	Mutual	29	34	1.18
Malone	Athletic	24	28	1.16
Treacy	Athletic	28	32	1.14
Rogers	Boston	25	28	1.12
Mack	Athletic	28	31	1.10
Carey	Baltimore	21	22	1.09
Pearce	Mutual	22	23	1.04
Start	Mutual	29	30	1.03
Gould	Boston	24	24	1.00
Hastings	Baltimore	7	7	1.00
Fisher	Baltimore	22	22	1.00
York	Baltimore	24	22	0.95
H. Wright	Boston	25	22	0.88
Boyd	Mutual	15	13	0.88
Schafer	Boston	25	20	0.80
Mathews	Baltimore	26	21	0.80
Birdsall	Boston	5	4	0.80
McMullin	Mutual	28	22	0.78
Reach	Athletic	15	10	0.66
Cummings	Mutual	22	18	0.82

The Absolute Test of Excellence.

The truest test of excellence in a sewing machine is, after all, the record of its sales. The manufacture of the Wilson Improved Underfeed Machine employs an immense manufactory, and nearly five hundred skilled workmen. The machines are turned out at the rate of from eighteen hundred to two thousand per week, and are sold faster than they can be made. The factory is pushed from day to day with orders. There is nothing strange in all this, when we consider that it is a first-class, perfect machine, capable of any class of work, good for twenty years' constant service, and costing $15 less than the other first-class machines. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

THE RETORT-MEN.

The Laborers at the Gas Works Accept the Situation, and a Reduction of Wages.

Character of Their Work, and Hours of Labor—Wonders of the Gas Works.

Something has already been said in these columns about the anticipated strike of the retort-men employed by the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company; the question has been heard on both sides, while the Company still demand a statement with reference to themselves.

It was stated in THE TRIBUNE on Sunday that the men had a double cause of complaint against their employers, one being the reduction of their pay from $3 a day to $2.50, the other being the postponement of the pay-day. To this the Directors reply that the rate at which the men were employed was $2.50, at which sum they have worked for a long time. During the early part of June, when the heat began to become unendurable, the retort-men appealed to the President of the Company, through the Superintendent, Mr. P. T. Bentiss, for an advance, complaining that the heat was intolerable, and that unless the advance was made they would strike. Mr. Cobb promptly acceded to their demands, as he believed them reasonable, and because, at that season of the year, laborers could not be obtained. A fortnight ago the men were notified that, the winter having set in, when working before a furnace would not be a hardship, their pay would be reduced again to the sum paid them before the advance was made. To this a number of them agreed, while a comparatively small proportion insisted upon obtaining all they could.

The reason for changing the pay-day is that the city does not pay for its gas until the middle of the month, nor are the gas bills collected from individuals until about that date. This being the case, to pay the hands, some 300 in number, the Company was compelled to borrow, when there was no necessity for their doing so beyond the custom of paying off at the end of the month.

Yesterday morning was pay-day, and as threats had been made by one or two of the most ignorant and least tractable of the men, Captain Gund and Sergeant Hathaway, having given orders at the Station for prompt assistance, if needed, stationed themselves at the Gas Works, near the corner of Hawthorne avenue and Division street. There was no need of any protection from the authorities, however. At noon, the night gang, having waited to confer with the day gang, came up for their pay. As each man presented himself he was asked whether he would work for $2.50 a day. One after another the men agreed to do so, with the exception of perhaps half a dozen, who equivocated and were discharged. The rest returned to their work without any disturbance, as agreeable as they could be.

One of the retort-men made a statement a day or two since, that he and his companions were dreadfully overworked; that their hours were from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. for the day gang, and from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. for the night gang; that the men were not allowed time even to take a meal, and that their work entitled them to much higher pay than they were getting. It appears, however, that while their hours are 12, their actual work occupies only 6 hours. The "retorts" are changed consecutively, and when closed up are left to the process of baking. During this operation, which occupies a stated time, the men have nothing to do; can eat and drink, and do anything they like until the time arrives for unloading the retorts. It is true that the work is not of the choicest character, but that is true of hod-carrying; it is continuous throughout the year, and the pay is actually good. It requires no vast amount of mechanical aptitude to shovel coal into a retort; a day's practice will fit one for that, provided his arms are strong; nor is any skill called for to aid in clearing away the *debris* from the retorts; throwing cold water upon the coal or closing the retort after it has been recharged.

The reporter was shown through the entire Gas Works yesterday, and initiated into the mysteries of making gas. He was conducted through the enormous shed which can hold 50,000 tons of coal; was shown the machinery by which three vessels can be unloaded at once; the ingenious cars which run on rails at the top of the building, and are made, by an ingenious contrivance of which Mr. Bentiss is the inventor, to dump their load mechanically and then run back for another load; the retort-house filled with blazing coal used in baking the coal in the retorts above, and smelling terribly; another new invention by the Superintendent to replace the present system of "hydraulic mains" and "seals," and substitute an expansion joint in the gas pipes for the present pipe; also, the purifying, measuring, and governing processes, all of which are to the uninitiated quite wonderful. What could be more surprising than to learn that, by placing an additional weight on the governor in the Superintendent's room, the effect would be felt in half a minute at Douglas Place? or that every particle of gas traversed a distance of 105,000 feet over pure lime before it was fit for use? or that a million and a half feet of gas was made daily? But the most surprising thing yet was the smell. One is prepared for some slight odor in gas works, especially where the manufacture of gas is more extensively carried on than in any other city in the county except New York, but that the smell should be unutterably foul is indeed surprising. But the men thrive on the hydrogen, and are protected from epidemics by the ammonia; warm their toes at the furnace, strengthen their muscles in the coal shed, and black their faces in every department. It is very surprising.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

B. F. Jacobs will speak at the First Baptist Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard Court, this evening.

The first annual ball of the Alpine Hunters will be held at Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria streets, on Wednesday evening of this week.

The annual ball of Miriam Chapter No. 1, E. S., will be held Thursday evening, at Standard Hall, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street.

The High School Department of Englewood Normal School will give a dramatic and musical entertainment on Thursday evening to their friends.

At half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the dye house of Susan Harding, No. 169 West Madison street, was damaged to the extent of $25 by fire.

The Henry Kœrber, butcher, who has been taking advantage of the Bankrupt act, is not Henry Kerber, the contractor for cut stone, at No. 340 South Wells street.

The alarm from box No. 357, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by the burning out of a chimney in the dwelling No. 75 Nebraska avenue.

Comptroller Burley will pay interest on the city bonds in Chicago for one week, after the 20th instant. After the 1st of January the interest will be paid in New York.

Room 33, No. 84 LaSalle street, occupied as a sleeping apartment by Mr. G. C. Fry, was robbed of $150 worth of jewelry and clothing on Sunday evening.

The Titsworth Fire Engine Company, the best disciplined organization in the Fire Department, moves into its new quarters, on Dearborn street, between Lake and South Water streets, to-day.

Mr. Fernando Jones, of No. 910 Prairie avenue, yesterday lost a valise containing several valuable papers, which are of no particular use to anyone but himself. It dropped out of the box of his carriage.

The Board of Police, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, fined Officer Edward Garry ten days' pay for intoxication, and appointed Edward McDonald special policeman for Nixon's amphitheatre.

The floor of the engine-room of Fairbank, Peck & Co.'s oil works, on Blackwell street, took fire from some loose lime at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and was damaged to the extent of about $50. The alarm was from Box 54.

A team of horses belonging to Tuttle King, Esq., ran away on West Washington street, yesterday morning. Mrs. King, and the driver, John Burke, were thrown from the vehicle to which the animals were hitched, but neither was injured beyond a few bruises.

The Chicago Christian Union open classes in book-keeping and perspective drawing at the West Side rooms, No. 205 West Madison street, this evening. As this is the inaugural night, all members who wish to join these classes are requested to be present.

Reinhardt & Co., of No. 158 West Randolph street, yesterday exhibited in front of THE TRIBUNE Building three white steers (triplets) weighing 3,000 pounds each. They are 4 years old, and were raised and fed by J. L. Wilcox, of Winnebago County, Ill. They will be cut up into Christmas steaks.

Marcus Scheck, a meat-chopper in Tobey & Booth's packing-house, at the corner of Eighteenth and Grove streets, accidentally denuded his right hand of its thumb, while at work yesterday. He is receiving surgical treatment at the County Hospital.

Dr. Ben C. Miller, Superintendent of Public Charities, yesterday recommended the Board of Police to provide a decent room at each police station for the accommodation of persons who may be injured or become suddenly ill on the street. The Council will be asked for a small appropriation for this worthy purpose.

Dr. Rauch has ascertained that the statement in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that several packers in Bridgeport got rid of their offal by running it into a fork of the South Branch through sewers, is true. He intends to bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury, and have the offenders indicted.

The Society of Bethany Congregational Church, corner of Paulina and Second streets, will give entertainments on Thursday and Friday evenings, Dec. 19 and 20, for the purpose of furnishing the church. Refreshments will be served, and the ladies will have a large and fine variety of fancy and useful articles for sale, adapted to the wants of the holidays. The second evening will be partly devoted to a literary and musical entertainment. All are invited to attend.

A special meeting will be held at the house of Mrs. Frances M. Scoville, No. 260 Warren avenue, to-day, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the reading and adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws of a Society designed for general educational and sisterly work by women among women, and to aid in all needed reforms. All interested are invited, especially all signers of the League pledge, and others who have attended the series of parlor-meetings usually held in the different divisions of the city.

A negro expressman named Williams was a witness against Billy Green, who was tried at the Criminal Court, yesterday, for shooting Policeman Ole Johnson. While he was giving his testimony, one of Green's friends slipped out of the Court Room and cut the harness off Williams' horse, which he had left standing near the Court House. No person witnessed the mean trick, or the scoundrel would have been arrested.

Three young thieves, named John McIntosh, John Hedsall, and Joe Smith, who are responsible for several of the depredations of the "sneak" order which have been committed in the South Division during the past month, were arrested by Detective Simmons yesterday. A large quantity of stolen property, consisting mainly of pinchbeck jewelry, was found where they had secreted it.

An alarm was sounded from Box 56, at half-past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for a fire in the three-story frame building No. 21 Archer avenue, owned by Henry Fell. It first appeared in the portion of the premises occupied by Henry Burk, and damaged his furniture to a slight extent. He is insured in the Fire and Marine Company, of St. Paul, for $800. The building was not injured. Cause of fire unknown.

A delegation of residents in Holstein waited on the Board of Public Works, yesterday, and requested them to put a water main on Milwaukee avenue from North avenue to Western avenue. The water is needed to extinguish fires, should any occur, the wells in that part of the city being almost dry. The Board thought they would be able to construct the main some time next year.

A Committee of the Liquor League interviewed the Council Judiciary Committee, at the City Clerk's office, yesterday afternoon. The conversation, which was informal, was in reference to the Sunday law. The whiskey and beer sellers desired to know what objection there could be to selling liquor on Sunday, if the front doors of the saloons were kept closed. They desired to effect a compromise, but the two Aldermen present did not feel at liberty to give them any encouragement.

The Committee of Seventy met at the Temperance Bureau, on East Adams street, yesterday afternoon, and informally discussed the question, "Why does not the Mayor do his duty?" They reached no decision. The gentlemen claim that His Honor does not perform his *whole* duty, in that he neglects to revoke the licenses of the saloon-keepers convicted of violating the Sunday ordinance. A list of sixty convictions had been submitted to him, and he had said he would consider the matter. The Committee had another list of seventy-five names, and did not know whether they had better send it to him. Several plans were suggested to induce the Mayor to revoke licenses, but none was adopted. They said they did not wish to irritate or inflame His Honor by any demand, but it seemed to them that he should perform his duty as requested by the law, in order to secure the proper enforcement of the Sunday ordinance.

The hall-door of the residence of Mr. C. Mills, No. 786 Fulton street, was broken in by three young sneak thieves during the temporary absence of the family, about noon on Saturday. A little girl observed the rascals in the house, and alarmed the neighbors, among whom was a burly hackman armed with a revolver. This superfluous individual was the only man in the crowd, the rest being women and children, but he was too cowardly to enter the house and put a stop to the plundering. After possessing themselves of a gold and silver watch, a gold chain, a pair of gold spectacles, and all the clothing of Mr. and Mrs. Mills that they could find, the thieves appeared upon the street, and were immediately pursued by several brave women. The chase was rapidly losing its stern peculiarities, and, in order to escape ignominious capture, and appease, in a measure, the wrath of the furious females, the thieves dropped the clothing and retained the jewelry. They have not since been seen. Mr. Mills estimates his loss at $150.

EVANSTON.

The friends of the Northwestern University are canvassing and almost universally deprecating the rule of the Board of Regents established at their last session applying the itinerancy system of the denomination to the incumbency of the Professorships, and making each elective at the end of every two years. It is believed that it will work harm to the Institution, destroying, as it does, the idea of permanency nowhere else of more value than to the chairs of Professors in our larger institutions, whose value should ripen with years. The rule, if it has any effect, would make every Professor a time-server, with an eye continually out for re-election. It is so prominently discussed, with so few dissenting voices, that it is believed the Board will themselves abolish the rule, and, when they find right men in the right place, keep them, and the longer the better. What our Western seats of learning need is this very flavor of age in all their departments and associations, and two years' term in a Professor's chair is exposing him to the vicissitudes of a Town Constable.

Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., late President of the University, left for his new home in Brooklyn last week, greatly to the regret of this community. He will have his office in New York.

English Judgeships.

From the New York Evening Post.

Mr. Justice Hannen, who has just been appointed to succeed Lord Penzance as Judge of the English Probate and Divorce Court, is the youngest Judge on the bench. He never "took silk," as it is termed—*i. e.*, was called within the inner bar as a Queen's counsel—but was raised direct from being a stuff-gown barrister to a seat on the bench. He will be the third Judge appointed to the Court of Probate and Divorce, since its institution in 1858.

The salary attached to this office is the same as that of the ordinary Judges,—$25,000 a year,—with a retiring pension of $17,500 after fifteen years' service. The position is difficult and arduous, but the temptation to take the post is that the Judge of this Court is an autocrat, and is always appointed a member of the Privy Council, and has more patronage at his disposal than all the rest of the Judges put together. When the English probate system was remodelled, in 1858, the various ancient Courts, both civil and ecclesiastical, for proving wills, were, at a stroke, superseded by the Court of Probate, and in their stead forty "district registries" established over the country, at large towns where wills are proved. A new will must now be proved within the district in which the testator died or at the principal registry in London. The Judge of the Court appoints all these registrars, both in town and country; and in this way has patronage to the extent of about $350,000 a year.

In former days the Judges sold their patronage, and the first Lord Ellenborough was offered $400,000 for the reversion of the place of Clerk of the King's Bench. He declined this offer, and gave the appointment to his son, who died two years ago, having held the office—worth $35,000 a year—about forty years. The story is well known of how his father heard of the vacancy when out riding on horseback; immediately dismounted; told his groom to hold his horse, and taking a pencil from his pocket wrote his son's appointment on a scrap of paper, the groom being witness and the saddle serving as table. Then he mounted and rode comfortably home, secure of a splendid provision for his son even if he should himself be thrown and killed on the spot.

Nearly all the great legal sinecures in England are now gone, but the greatest yet remains in the shape of two offices worth nearly $60,000 a year, which have been held for about fifty years by an old clergyman who has had nothing on earth to do in return save to sign his name in receipt. This venerable ecclesiastic, to whom such an amazing share of legal loaves and fishes have fallen, is a Mr. Thurlow, nephew of the celebrated Lord Chancellor of the time, the school companion of Cowper, to whom there is such frequent allusion in that poet's letters. To feather the nest of his family was an object which Thurlow never lost sight of. When he asked for the Bishopric of Durham, the great pecuniary prize of the British bench of Bishops, and then worth $150,000 a year, George the Third said: "Anything else, my Lord; but the Bishopric of Durham has always been bestowed on gentlemen of high family and position." "Then, Sire," said Thurlow, "I ask it for the brother of the Lord High Chancellor of England." And the King had to give in.

Sales of offices are now, and long have been, completely at an end, and the judicial bench is utterly free from all suspicion of complicity in such proceedings.

Mr. Justice Hannen's successor as Puisne Judge is Mr. Archibald, brother of the British Consul General at this port.

—The Board of Commissioners of Leavenworth County, Kansas, have elected Mrs. Mast, widow of the late Register of Deeds, to serve out the term of her husband.

—Father De Smet, the Jesuit Missionary, whose labors among the Indians of the Upper Missouri, California, Oregon, and the Western Territories, have rendered his name familiar to the people of the Western States, is lying dangerously ill at St. Louis.

—The Baroness de Samuel, an enormously wealthy Jewess of London, and sister-in-law of Sir David Solomon, formerly Lord Mayor of the city, is about to marry a young English nobleman. The Baroness is very old, but the nobleman is very poor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF

Miss Lydia Thompson,

AND HER MAMMOTH COMPANY,

Whose success has been greater than any previous appearances of this troupe in Chicago. Owing to the crowded state of the theatre at an early hour, patrons will consult their better accommodation by securing their seats in advance.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, and Wednesday Matinee, the new sylvan burlesque extravaganza, in two acts, as played at Wallack's Theatre, New York, for six weeks, written expressly for the company and first time here,

ROBIN HOOD,

Or the "Maid That Was Arch," and the "Youth That Was Archer."

With new and beautiful costumes, appropriate scenery, charming music, delightful dancing, local rhymes, and supported by every member of the organization.

Friday evening—A grand ovation to MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.

"LURLINE." "AND YET I AM NOT HAPPY."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels

FIRST WEEK OF THE SPECIALIST,

MASTER CLARENCE BURTON,

Great hit and new songs and dances by MACKIN AND WILSON. J. H. MILBURN, BILLY RICE, and our monster combination.

The Lawyer's Clerk and Partners for Life.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.

MONDAY, DEC. 16, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO, Mrs. Lafitte Johnson's new local five-act comedy entitled

FUN!

WITH EVERYTHING NEW!

John Dillon, J. C. Padgett, J. W. Blaisdell, Miss Kate Meek, Miss Emma Cline, Miss Marie Louise, and the entire Company in the cast.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF

MISS JANE COOMBS

Tuesday—Last night of the

LADY OF LYONS.

Wednesday and Thursday—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Friday—BENEFIT OF MISS JANE COOMBS.

Next Week—Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. Sale of seats commences Wednesday morning.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

LAWRENCE BARRETT

As CASSIUS, in Shakespeare's immortal tragedy,

JULIUS CÆSAR,

As played by him at Booth's Theatre, New York, for eight weeks. Matinee Saturday, at 2½ o'clock. Christmas week, ROSEDALE.

CENTRAL HALL,

Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

GRAND CONCERT

IN AID OF

Trinity Episcopal Church,

At Central Hall, Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, $1. For sale at Cobb's Library. Reserved seats without extra charge until 4 p. m.

NIXON'S.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16.

NED BUNTLINE.

(Colonel E. Z. C. Judson),

With the real heroes, BUFFALO BILL and TEXAS JACK, in his new sensational Drama.

THE SCOUTS OF THE PRAIRIE.

MORLACCHI as Dove Eye.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Each lady visiting the matinees will be presented with portraits of Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack and Ned Buntline.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and Wednesday matinee, MISS LELIA ELLIS and SAPPHO, in Offenbach's sparkling operetta entitled

Lischen and Frizchen

Larry Tooley, character vocalist. Miss Hannah Birch, Charley Howard, Bobby Newcomb, Miss Lulu Delmay in a choice programme, concluding with Jerrold's nautical drama entitled

Black-Eyed Susan.

TO RENT.

CENTRAL HALL,

Northeast corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

The largest, best arranged, and furnished in the city, can now be rented for day or evening entertainments. In addition to the large supper-room attached, there is a ladies' private parlor, and also hat and cloak room for gentlemen and ladies.

A new dancing floor, 54x80 feet, has also been constructed after the most approved Eastern model, with a capacity for two hundred couples. The Hall is beautifully decorated, and seats comfortably 900 people.

Terms are $40 for evening entertainments, $50 for dancing parties, except on holiday evenings, and $40 a day for fairs lasting longer than one day.

It is the only Hall accessible by cars and stages from all parts of the city.

Parties desiring to rent will apply to

WALTER H. MATTOCKS,

523 Wabash-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of JAMES BOWEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and have sold their entire interest in the store known as the S. W. corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts. to A. BARRY, who is alone authorized to collect all claims and demands due the late firm, and will pay all debts, and will continue the business at the old stand as above mentioned.

JAMES BOWEN,

A. BARRY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1872.

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Splendid Holiday Chromo,

MOTHER IS OUT,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 116 West Washington-st. 123 Twenty-second-st.

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Mademoiselle Tardivel's French School.

The only one in N. Y. where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 23 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. E. Goodell, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. F. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bell, Quincy, Ill.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	¶ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	¶ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	¶ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	¶11:00 p. m.	¶ 7:15 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 5:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 169 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:20 a. m.
Fast Line	‡*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	4:35 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest roomsin the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

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Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted specially or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

193 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases, both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself, sent sealed for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Ladies send for circular.

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May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Proceedings in Congress—Miscellaneous Washington Items.

SECOND PAGE—Washington Letter: House and Senate: The Beheading of the Girondists—Berlin Letter: The Miseries of Crossing the Channel—The Late S. M. Pike—General News Items—Personal.

THIRD PAGE—County Matters—The Law Courts—Base Ball Gossip—The Gas Works Troubles—The City in Brief—Evanston Items—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The New York Tribune Imbroglio; Internal Improvements; Christian Burial—A Model Woman's Influence.

FIFTH PAGE—Murder and Burglary on the North Side—Council Proceedings Last Evening—The Field and Stable—Personal Items—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Financial and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Hoosac Tunnel Enterprise—A Policeman Roughly Treated—Death of a Wisconsin Pioneer—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News by Telegraph—Political Matters—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Jane Coombs. "Lady of Lyons."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Fun." Operatic Bagatelle.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Julius Cæsar."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Lydia Thompson Troupe. "Robin Hood."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Lolia Ellis Ballad Opera Company.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Meriacchi Troupe. "The Scout."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE CURED BY USING Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. GRAND, EXtraordinary drawing; whole tickets $80. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. Box 4685, P. O., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co, New York, and sold by Druggists.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all Druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

C. C. COLLINS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
184 AND 186 CLARK-ST.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, December 17, 1872.

Illinois has lost one of her earliest and oldest citizens in the death of the Rev. Hubbel Loomis, of Upper Alton, who died yesterday. Mr. Loomis was aged 97 years and 6 months. He was the father of Professor Loomis, the astronomer of Yale College.

Mr. Colfax's hesitation about accepting the editorship of the *Tribune* is due, it is stated by his friend, the editor of the Brooklyn *Union*, to the fact that he has not yet been assured of full control of the editorial course of the paper. He will not accept the offer if it requires him to compromise or ignore his "positive political principles."

Homesteads are sacrificed every day to hard drink, but probably for the first time in the history of the liquor traffic it furnishes a homestead to the family of one of its victims. This unique justice has been obtained by a woman of Iowa, who has recovered a homestead worth $1,500 from the dealer who sold her husband the rum that caused his death.

The retort men in the Chicago Gas Company, instead of striking as they had threatened to do, accepted the reduced wages offered them yesterday, and went back to their work. By a strike among the stokers in the Gas Works, London was left in darkness for several nights week before last, but a similar result would not be likely to follow here, for, as the laborers know, their places can easily be supplied in the winter.

There is one advantage in having no money to carry on a political campaign with, and that is, that you don't have to account for it afterward. The Cincinnati *Courier* (German) is out with a search-warrant to find $1,000, said to have been contributed by the National Committee to its comfort and maintenance during the campaign, but which the local Committee did not fork over.

The Italian Society of New York style the immigration of destitute Italians, which in a few weeks has brought 2,000 lazzaroni into Castle Garden, an "infamous white slave traffic," and want Congress to forbid it. They censure the Italian Government; but whether for mere negligence in the matter, or for some share in the fraud on the poor creatures, is not stated.

Tweed's counsel having failed in their motion to quash the indictment against him, and in the dilatory motions they made thereafter, the great criminal was solemnly called upon, yesterday, to plead; but his lawyers were equal to the occasion, and demanded the reading of the indictment. This the Court had no discretion to refuse, and, as the indictment is a printed book of 1,050 pages, two days more are gained by this manœuvre.

The political article in the December number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, which has excited so much discontent in party circles (assuming that the verdict of the people in the recent election was not so much an indorsement of General Grant as a choice of evils), is attributed by the Cincinnati *Commercial* to the pen of the leading editorial writer of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. We suppose Mr. Samuel Reed is the person referred to.

The Senate, yesterday, with but three dissenting votes, passed a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Seven to report on the question how cheaper transportation between the East and the West may be obtained. It has also instructed the Judiciary Committee to report whether Congress has any right to regulate the rates of fare and transportation on railroads which connect different States, or to authorize the construction of any such railroads. The amendment to the Internal Revenue bill, appointing twenty-five Treasury Agents, has been withdrawn by the Senate.

By a very large majority the House has adopted a resolution the opposite of Senator Sumner's bill to blot out the battles of the Civil War from the army register and regimental colors. The House resolution forbids any measures for such obliteration. A motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill so to amend the Constitution that naturalized citizens should be eligible for the Presidency and Vice Presidency received 71 votes out of 155. A resolution offered by Mr. Cox, asking the President to explain his interference in Louisiana and the conduct of Judge Durell, was voted down by the Republicans, to whom its language was distasteful. Another resolution, covering the same inquiry in different terms, was then offered, and passed without division.

Senator Wilson's connection with Credit Mobilier is said to have come about in this wise: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson celebrated their silver wedding four or five years ago, at which time some of their friends gave to Mrs. W. a present of several thousand dollars. The proceeds of the silver wedding were naturally invested in a silver mine, in which Mr. John B. Alley was head speculator. The silver mine proved a dead loss. Alley and Ames, moved by pity for Wilson, tendered him shares of Credit Mobillier to make up the loss in silver, which shares Wilson took and held until rumors of bribery in connection with Union Pacific Railway matters became unpleasantly thick, when he handed the shares back to Ames, and received the silver wedding money from the great American Shovel without interest.

A curious question in life insurance is liable to arise in Delaware, growing out of the recent murder of a negro by Prof. West, the horrible details of which have already been related in these columns. His professed object in killing and mutilating the negro was that the body might be mistaken for his own, and that thereby he might defraud the insurance companies out of $25,000, the amount for which his life was insured. Some days after his disappearance, however, he returned and confessed both the deed and the purpose. The question which now arises is, if West is hanged for the murder, will the companies be compelled to pay the insurance to his family? This question is now exciting almost as much interest in Delaware as the murder did, especially as, if the companies are compelled to pay it, it will be for their interest to get his punishment commuted to imprisonment for life.

The motion pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, relative to the Louisiana imbroglio, is for a writ of prohibition forbidding Judge Durell's interference in the local affairs of that State. It is said that there are a number of precedents in the Court establishing the rule that the Supreme Court will not entertain a cause in which it has appellate but not original jurisdiction until it has passed through the lower Court, and comes before them in the regular way. The Louisiana case is still pending and undetermined before Judge Durell,—a temporary injunction having been granted restraining the Warmoth Government from counting the votes and declaring the result of the election. The motion for a writ of prohibition was, yesterday, dismissed, for want of jurisdiction. The Court said, however, that when the District Court completed its action, by making the temporary injunction permanent, an appeal could be taken, and the Supreme Court would take cognizance of it.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday, and averaged somewhat firmer. Mess pork was in fair demand, and 10@20c higher, closing at $11.62½ cash, and $12.00@12.05 seller March. Lard was moderately active, and closed steady at $7.10 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.50@7.55 seller March. Meats were steady at 3½c for part salted shoulders; 5¼@5⅜c for do short ribs; 5⅝@6c for do short clear, and 7⅛@7⅜c for green hams. Dressed hogs were in good demand, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $4.55@4.60. Highwines were quiet and firm at 90c per gallon. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was active, and ⅝@1c higher, but closed dull at $1.13⅝ cash, and $1.14⅜ seller January. Corn was active, but declined ⅛@¼c, closing at 30⅝c cash, and 31⅛c seller January. Oats were more active at Saturday's decline, closing at 24⅛c cash, and 24⅜c seller January. Rye was quiet and firm at 63c. Barley was quiet and firm at 61½c for No. 2, and weak at 48½@49c for No. 3. The hog market was active and higher, sales making at $3.70@4.05. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and easy.

The expenses of our Fire Department last year amounted to more than $325,000, and it is probable that the expenses for the current year will reach the sum of $400,000. This is recalled for the purpose of comparing our expenses with those of the London Fire Department. The City of London maintains an organization consisting of 50 fire-engine stations, 93 fire-escape stations, 4 floating stations, 51 telegraph lines, 82 miles of telegraph, 3 floating steam fire-engines, 17 small steam fire-engines, 16 seven-inch manual fire-engines, 56 six-inch and 13 smaller manual engines, 104 fire-escapes, and 387 firemen. This establishment is maintained at an annual cost of about $300,000. When we remember that London has a population of about 4,000,000, or about ten times as many people as live in Chicago, the difference in the relative cost of London's Fire Department and our own becomes more striking. It is probable that the difference in the character of buildings accounts for a large proportion of the difference in the cost of maintaining the department; but it is also evident, from the composition and tested efficiency of the department, that London gets more for its money than we do. The fire-escapes and manual engines appear to be the leading features of the London organization, and, undoubtedly, they enable the fireman to get closer to the flames, apply their extinguishers more quickly, and handle fires in their incipient state with greater efficiency than among us, where these appliances are scarcely used at all. Another instructive feature of the London organization is, that the fire-insurance companies pay $58,097 a year, or more than one-sixth of the entire annual expense of maintaining the Fire Department.

The result of the Hepworth Dixon libel suit against the *Pall Mall Gazette* is received with very general satisfaction by the English press. The provocation of the suit was a remark made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* at the time Mr. Dixon was called on to preside at one of the Walter Scott centenary dinners. It said that "a successful compiler of obscene literature and vamped-up travels" was not the sort of person to be chosen to a position of this kind. Mr. Dixon thereupon brought suit, claiming damages to the amount of $25,000. "Obscene literature" was intended to refer to "Spiritual Wives" and "vamped-up travels;" to books which Mr. Dixon had published on America and Russia. The counsel for defence urged that books of travel that are written by one who passes rapidly through a country, without taking time to study the people, are not entitled to consideration as original and trustworthy productions. As to "Spiritual Wives," he simply referred the book to the jury's examination, convinced that they would find a perfect justification for the charge of obscene literature that had been made. The counsel for the prosecution did not even attempt any justification of the "Spiritual Wives" book, and said that Mr. Dixon himself had regretted its publication. He simply claimed that the enormities which it described had been collected for the purpose of tracing a connection between them and the religious revivals common among the churches, and hoped thereby to check the frequency of these enthusiastic or fanatical gatherings. The verdict was a victory for the *Pall Mall*, and the press has chosen to consider it a victory for their privileges. But one newspaper, the *Daily Telegraph*, discerns any possible harm in the verdict, and this is, that it may encourage literary personalities.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE IMBROGLIO.

The family jar which is now going on inside of the New York *Tribune* office is a very unpleasant one, and its parade before the public still more so. If it had been kept within doors, as it should have been, it would have been of no public concern, and no detriment to itself. As, however, like a man and wife quarrelling upon the street corner and appealing to the bystanders, the disagreement has been made public, it is now a matter for open discussion. The New York *Tribune* is one of the half-dozen most important papers in this country, both in influence and income, and the result of the recent political campaign has not lessened the interest, either of the public or the politicians, in that paper. The day has gone by when a political campaign can decide the fate of a newspaper, or even influence its business. The prosperity of the newspaper now depends upon its comparative merits with other papers in collecting and arranging news, upon the excellence of its editorial matter, and its general adaptation to the daily wants of the community in which it is published and circulated. Men buy a newspaper as they buy other articles of daily consumption. When politics is the uppermost thing in their list of wants, they select a newspaper for its politics. When news and market reports, and general instruction and entertainment are wanted, they select the paper which comes nearest their tastes in these respects. A political campaign is only an incident in the business of a great paper. Its principal aim is to gather the news, accompanying it with editorial comment, and present it to its readers in attractive form. The New York *Tribune* is not in the Republican caucus as it was formerly, but, as an organ of public opinion and a purveyor or disseminator of news it stands to-day where it always did. With the exception of Mr. Greeley's loss, the general status of the paper is unchanged. His loss was purely fortuitous (it must have happened at some time), and does not affect the policy of the paper in its relations to the public. Its object is still the same, and the most prudent course to preserve and increase its prosperity is to take it up where he left it, and continue it in the course which he marked out for it, or rather which it marked out for itself, for the twain cannot be separated as regards that.

It appears now that a clique of the stockholders, headed by Mr. Sinclair, who urged Mr Greeley to run for the Presidency during the recent campaign, is striving to divert the *Tribune* from the course previously mapped out by Mr. Greeley and himself, and to convert it once more into a party organ, under the management of Hon. Schuyler Colfax. In such a course, the *Tribune* has everything to lose and nothing to gain. If the employment of Mr. Colfax as its editor is simply a method of signifying the repentance of the *Tribune* for its political sins, and a request for absolution, then that paper forfeits its self-respect, and acknowledges itself to be a moral coward. A paper, like an individual, which has not respect for itself, cannot command the respect of others. It has nothing to gain from the people, for the people are not now buying newspapers chiefly for politics,—certainly not for political tergiversation. It has nothing to gain from the politicians, because the politicians furnish no material support to a metropolitan newspaper. While it can expect no support from the politicians, it can, however, earn and receive their contempt. A newspaper which can be forced to its knees to ask pardon from the politicians, can only expect to be regarded by them as a servant to fetch and carry without pay.

If, on the other hand, the employment of Mr. Colfax is an attempt to place an experienced and able newspaper man at the helm of the *Tribune*, then the stockholders can do better. They have already as the manager of the *Tribune* a gentleman who is better qualified for the position than Mr. Colfax. We have no desire to prejudge Mr. Colfax as a journalist; but it is patent to any man in the newspaper business that he has not been trained for the place. He has had no newspaper experience, and has shown no newspaper capacity, though as a politician he has shown striking ability. Prior to his public career, he edited a small country newspaper, which did not succeed in attracting notice outside of the village in which it was published until its editor had become prominent in the national councils. During his public career, he has written essays for the New York *Independent* and various Sunday School journals, and delivered Odd Fellow lectures. This is the sum total of his literary experience, and it does not contain the special qualifications of the conduct of a great metropolitan newspaper like the New York *Tribune*. But every one to his taste.

Meanwhile, the daily publication of these intestinal wrangles in the New York *Tribune* office is injurious to the paper. Family jars are never pleasant to the public or profitable to the family. A few days after the election, when Mr. Greeley resumed editorial control of the *Tribune*, he printed a card setting forth the policy of the *Tribune* in the future, which was marked by such eminent good sense and wisdom that it received favorable comment from almost the entire press of the country, and elicited praise in quarters where it was not expected. It is evident that Mr. Greeley would not have assumed such a responsibility without consulting the other stockholders, and that they acknowledged the propriety of the course which his judgment had suggested. Had Mr. Greeley lived, that course would have been followed without a murmur of dissent. Is it any the less proper or necessary now that Mr. Greeley is dead? If that course commanded the approval of the press and public, and the stockholders of the *Tribune* a month or more ago, what has occurred since the death of Mr. Greeley that will justify a change, or warrant the supposition that it will pay?

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

There seems to be a general marshalling of forces from all parts of the United States, to make a combined assault upon Congress, and through Congress upon the National Treasury, under the pretext of establishing water communications between the Atlantic and the Mississippi Valley. The schemes, taken severally, are frequently hostile to each other; but combined are intended to tickle the fancy, excite the hopes, and obtain the support of all sections of the country. We do not know that we can call off at one sitting the whole of these jobs, but among the more conspicuous of them are the following:

1. The purchase of the New York and Erie Canal at its cost..........................	$ 50,000,000
2. The enlargement and reconstruction of the same..........................	25,000,000
3. The improvement of the Mississippi River above Cairo..........................	20,000,000
4. The same below Cairo..........................	10,000,000
5. Canals at the mouth..........................	15,000,000
6. The improvement of the Ohio River....	25,000,000
7. The improvement of the Kanawha River and James River Canal..........	50,000,000
8. The improvement of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers..........................	20,000,000
9. The construction of a canal from the Mississippi over the mountains of Georgia..........................	35,000,000
10. The improvement of the Red, White, Arkansas, and Ouchita Rivers..........	30,000,000
11. Lateral canals connecting other rivers with these water routes..........	25,000,000
12. The Louisville and Portland Canal.....	2,500,000
13. The Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Canal (begun)..........................	10,000,000
Total Government aid wanted.....	$317,500,000

There are others mentioned, and the eventual cost of these is, in some cases, perhaps understated; but what we have given will furnish a fair idea of the general magnitude of the scheme which Congress is expected to approve and adopt. When it is remembered that there are at this time bills, passed by the Senate and pending in the House, granting from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 acres of public land to railroads not yet begun, it will be understood that the Treasury is to be attacked by land and water, and that the country, now taxed to the extremest point to pay off the War debt, is to be taxed in addition to pay the interest and principal upon several hundred millions of bonds to be issued to these internal improvement companies.

The argument in favor of all these schemes is precisely the same. There is not one word that can be said for building the Fox & Wisconsin River Canal that does not apply equally to the building of the Kanawha & James River Canal in Virginia, nor for another river and canal route through Georgia, nor for like improvements of the rivers flowing into the Lower Mississippi River from the west. The Ohio River is an afflicted stream. It requires surgery. The fact is, that it is a river that has ceased to be navigable above Louisville because of a want of water. There are a few weeks in the year when it has water, and then it is a torrent, carrying everything before it, and sinking all the craft that may be upon it. Cincinnati, which depends largely upon Pittsburgh for a supply of coal, has frequently been reduced to a coal famine because there has not been water enough in the river from June to January to float down the coal boats. It is impossible for Congress to enact that there shall be at all times water enough in the Ohio River to float steamboats. The most that Congress can do is to dig out a bar, with a certainty that a new bar of equal size will form in a week within half a mile of the site of the old one. Congress may expend money building wing-dams and other contrivances to keep the water from spreading out over too wide a surface; but experience has shown that all these things, however costly, are useless in the end; they cause new bars to form, and are themselves washed away the first time the river gets on a spree under the elation of high water.

The only practical way to overcome the chronic absence of water is to put dams and locks upon the river; and to this the people of the river towns above Cincinnati vehemently object. They protest against any toll-gates on the "natural highway," and, while they admit the want of water, they seem to think it is the business of Congress to furnish the river with water, no matter how it is done. To make the Ohio River navigable for ordinary steamboats from Louisville to Pittsburgh would require an expenditure of about two millions of dollars a year, to be continued from now until the year 1900, and by that time Congress would have to sink wells and keep pumps going night and day to keep the river-bed moist.

The Kanawha River improvement is precisely a work of the same kind, only it is somewhat shorter, and possibly a little more expensive proportionately. The canal part of this scheme is for a canal from Lyken's Shoals, on the Kanawha River, to Richmond, 395 miles long, over and through the mountains of Virginia, and thence again by the James River to Hampton Roads, 125 miles. The whole distance by this route from Cairo to Hampton Roads is 1,345 miles.

There is a canal on the Ohio River from Louisville to Portland, not quite three miles long. This canal was built to enable vessels, at low water, to get around the Falls of the Ohio. Congress built the canal originally. Of late years, after importunate appeals, Congress has expended $1,250,000 enlarging the canal, and gave its consent that, when the work was completed, it should be free to everybody except a toll of 5 cents per ton to pay the expense of operating it. There is a debt of about a million and a quarter on the canal, which Congress is also asked to pay. It has been just discovered that the cost of keeping this three miles of canal in repair and working it, will necessitate a toll of at least 30 cents per ton on steamboats. An average steamboat rates at 800 tons, and, consequently, will have to pay $240 toll each time it passes through the canal.

If the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers be converted into slackwater streams, and the locks and dams be kept in repair, and the 400 miles of canal over the Virginia mountains have to be kept in like repair, with the small army of lock-keepers from Cairo to Hampton Roads, the toll on the Louisville Canal will furnish an idea of what the cost will be of running a steamboat from the one place to the other. Boat and cargo together will not be worth the aggregate tolls.

The President of the United States, in his message, though he did not advise Congress to vote aid for this enormous and preposterous job, did yield so far as to suggest that Congress would consider that as well as the various other schemes for constructing water routes, where there was no water, and steamboat canals over mountains that will require a month to navigate from one end to the other.

Yet this whole scheme, monstrous as it is, will find friends in Congress. Taken separately, not one of these works could receive the slightest favor; but rolled into one, embracing in its folds something that appeals to the local interests of a variety of sections; having, also, the support of a strong lobby, nervously anxious to handle the many hundreds of millions of national bonds, and flushed with visions of the profits of another grand Credit Mobilier, or of a dozen of such organizations, this scheme has a strength which is not to be despised.

Have we not gone far enough into the internal improvement aid business? We owe $64,000,000 represented by the principal of bonds issued to the Pacific railroads. These bonds have 30 years to run; the debt is increasing every year from the interest which we have to pay on the bonds. This interest now aggregates $13,000,000. The accumulation is at the rate of $2,500,000 a year, and, at the end of the 30 years, we will have paid out about $140,000,000, being twice the cost of the entire road. Does the country want to go any deeper into this business? Do we want to issue one hundred or two hundred millions or any other amount of Government bonds to aid private corporations to build canals, place locks on rivers, or generally engage in works of internal improvement in which no sane man would invest one dollar of his private funds? Some of the advocates of this scheme refer to the successful improvement of the Illinois River. That work has been done at the expense of the State of Illinois. The people of this State taxed themselves to make that improvement, and the work has been done, so far, at perhaps one-third what it would have cost the United States. Let the States whose trade and commerce are to be benefited by the improvement of the Ohio River, tax themselves, and accomplish their own work. We venture to say that a proposition to raise ten millions of dollars for such a work, by a tax on the people of Ohio, would be almost unanimously rejected; and yet, the Representatives of Ohio in Congress will, perhaps, vote to tax the people of Illinois, and of Nebraska, and of California, to pay for that job; and, to secure its passage, will vote to tax their own constituents twenty millions to build canals in Illinois, Wisconsin, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia. The whole scheme, from beginning to end, is a mere job to tax the country to enrich another tribe of Ameses and Alleys, after the manner of the Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier.

A MODEL OF WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

The death of the Viscountess Beaconsfield, wife of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, suggests how much of a man's greatness is frequently due to the influence of the woman whom he chooses as his partner for life. The history of this lady is no other than that of a good, faithful wife, the features of whose life rarely come to the public knowledge, and whose memory belongs to those upon whom she has bestowed her cheering encouragements, her delicate consolations, and her inspiring companionship. The Viscountess Beaconsfield was only known as Disraeli's wife until her husband made public testimony of his gratitude and love by transferring to her the Peerage which was proffered him in acknowledgment of his eminent services as a *litterateur* and diplomatist. She was the daughter of John Evans, and was first married to Mr. Wyndham Lewis, a member of Parliament. Mr. Lewis was an intimate friend of Mr. Disraeli's, and extended to him all the aid and encouragement which the latter received during his earlier experience in Parliament. In 1839, two years after Mr. Lewis' death, Mr. Disraeli married the widow. At this time, the Viscountess was no longer young nor beautiful; but Mr. Disraeli had already become familiar with the many charms of her character, and estimated them at their proper value. It is historical that Disraeli made a dismal and disheartening failure upon his first appearance in Parliament. Much had been expected from him on account of his former brilliant career as an author, but his maiden speech was so tame and flat that it was received with hisses, laughter, and constant interruptions. Disraeli sat down with his memorable threat that he would make Parliament listen to him at some future time,—a threat which he fully carried out. There is reason to believe that it was through his wife's influence that he was enabled to fulfil his prophecy. Before his marriage, Disraeli, petted and spoiled by his literary admirers, had formed habits which were likely to dissipate his brilliant talents. He gave himself up to the adulation which he received in society; sought frequent respites in Continental travel, and indulged his eccentric tastes to the fullest extent. It was his wife's influence that checked these dangerous tendencies, and moulded his acquirements into the more severe shape which was necessary to achieve a successful career as a statesman. She was a woman of brains and ambition. But she aspired rather to her husband's success than to any personal brilliancy in society. A familiar story beautifully and sadly illustrates her self-sacrificing spirit. The occasion was one on which Mr. Disraeli was to deliver a speech in Parliament from which he expected great results. His wife accompanied him to the House in a carriage. In closing the door at leaving home, one of his wife's fingers was caught and crushed. She forebore to utter any exclamation, fearing that it might disturb her husband's thoughts in such manner as to endanger the success which he had so fondly anticipated. She bore the torture until he left the carriage, when she drove quietly to a surgeon's, and had the crushed finger dressed and bandaged; but when Mr. Disraeli returned, flushed with his forensic triumph, she showed him the bruised finger as her share of the victory. There is no doubt that it was her influence which gave stability and direction to talents that were originally of an erratic nature, unsuited to the triumphs of statesmanship which Disraeli attained. His love and admiration for her were so pronounced, that they became the talk of London society, and, in asking for her the Peerage which was offered to himself, he publicly attested her worth in the most delicate and deserving manner.

CHRISTIAN BURIAL.

While England seems to be in trouble over the question whether or no the clergymen of the English Church are obliged to prophesy the usual "sure and certain hope" over the corpse of a person of immoral life, there appears to be considerable difficulty in securing any burial services whatever over the bodies of those who die in sin in America. The most notable instance of the disposition among American clergymen to avoid the duty of consigning the dead to their last resting-place has been developed by one of New York's latest murder cases. A girl known as Maud Merrill was shot dead in a house of prostitution in which she had been living. Her history seems to have been one of peculiar sadness. Her life of shame had not extended over the space of more than a year. There was evidence at the Coroner's inquest indicating that her uncle, who was her murderer, was also her seducer. She had been engaged as a servant at private houses, and it was intimated that this uncle had not only seduced her, but had taken from her all the money which she could earn. This treatment finally drove her out of service, and she took refuge in a house of ill-fame. After her uncle had found her whereabouts, he continued to visit her there, and to demand the money which she received, going so far as to question the other inmates in regard to the sums she had earned. The murder took place in Maud's room, and it is supposed that it was the result of her refusal, or of her inability, to furnish him with any more funds. The story has some significance in connection with the circumstance that search was long made in vain to find a clergyman who would consent to give the deceased a Christian burial. Her life of shame was notorious; the more notorious on account of the tragic manner in which it terminated. But it is an important question for Christian Churches to determine, whether their ministers are acting in consonance with the spirit of their calling when they refuse to extend the formal decencies which friends of the dead usually desire to observe in consigning the body to dust. Shall the minister of the Lord undertake to determine the extent of the Lord's mercy; how far the sinner may have been sinned against; how much or little the misfortunes of life shall mitigate vice; where Christian charity shall begin and where it shall end? Is the refusal to give the traditional consolation of a minister's presence at the grave of a courtesan in keeping with the Savior's treatment of Magdalen? Or is the Magdalen story an interpolation and a myth? Is it following the injunction to judge not lest ye be judged? The minister's calling has duties that are more clearly defined than those of any other profession. It is his vocation to bring words of comfort, consolation, and hope to whomsoever he can. It is his province to encourage Christian forgiveness and charity. It is his place to sooth the sufferings, calm the emotions, and reconcile the trials of an erring people, wherever and whenever he can. If possible, the minister of the Lord should have more to do with sin than a man in another calling. Who knows but that one of the several ministers who refused to officiate at the funeral of the unfortunate Maud Merrill might not have uttered words that would have led her comrades to repentance, or have pointed out a practical means of reform? Had any minister of the Church a right to neglect such an opportunity for extending the claims of religion and improving the morals of the community? It will scarcely be denied that ministers are frequently called upon to deliver eulogies over bodies of deceased men and women who were not purer than Maud Merrill, but whose half-hidden vices lent more mockery to the occasions than her unfortunate notoriety could possibly have brought out at her grave. It is probable that simple but impressive services over her body would have produced a solemnity and intensity of feeling rarely discovered at large and fashionable funerals. The neglect to use this opportunity for doing practical good may be the direct means of doing practical harm, by creating an impression of the hollowness of Christian charity among the very classes who have most need to believe in it.

A case has just been tried in England which involved the question whether or not aiding and abetting another in committing suicide constitutes murder. The English law is very clear and well-settled in favor of the principle that such an act is murder, but the trial resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner, in spite of the fact that his co-operation in the suicide was very well established. The circumstances of the case were these: Two young men, named Nagel and May, came to England from Germany together, having a considerable sum of money in their possession. They lived extravagantly, and soon found that their money had been dissipated. Shortly after this, they were found in their rooms, both lying on the floor, Nagel dead, and May in what was supposed to be a dying condition. May recovered after two months of intense suffering, and was placed on trial for his life for murder. The strongest circumstantial evidence was produced at the trial tending to prove May's guilt in abetting and co-operating in Nagel's death by his own hand. It was proved that both were found together in their room with the door locked; both breasts were bared, and there was a general appearance indicating that suicide had been premeditated. A letter was found in the bedroom from a girl named Burgess, which contained expressions showing that the intention of committing suicide had been communicated to her. Furthermore, the Chancellor of the German Consulate testified that May had told him that Nagel had first taken the pistol and shot himself, and that he (May) had then taken it and fired into his own breast. The evidence throughout was of a character to leave little doubt of consultation between the two, and premeditated suicide on the part of both. This would bring May within the law which defines the aiding and abetting of suicide as murder. It is stated that the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal, partly because of the prisoner being a foreigner, and partly because he had already suffered greater tortures than those of death in his long and painful illness. It is entirely probable, however, that a sentiment opposed to construing the aiding and abetting of suicide as murder had something to do with determining the result. A year or more ago a man and woman in Massachusetts resolved upon suicide together; the woman died from the poison and the man recovered, but he was convicted of aiding in the death of the woman, and punished accordingly.

Japan has recently taken two important progressive steps which indicate that the recent report of a conservative reaction among the rulers of that Empire is untrue. The first of these steps is the decision to create an elective Parliament of two Houses, and numbering 600 members, by which step, for the first time in the history of Japan, the people will have a voice in public affairs. Commenting upon this, the *Japan Gazette* says:

> It is an experiment of the deepest interest; and nothing that has yet been done by the Government is so big with mighty consequences as is this. Surely all praise is due to the Government which has led the people, step by step, to freedom, and who now place so large an amount of power in their hands.

The second step is the issuing of a decree by the Government, which makes the sale of young females for the purposes of prostitution illegal under severe penalties, and thereby removes one of the worst features of the Japanese polity.

The movement for enlarging the sphere of employment for women has received a new impulse in the suggestion that the conventional male clerks in the hotels shall give way to ladies. The proposition is one that is full of hope for the convenience, comfort, and dignity of American travellers. A newspaper correspondent has discovered a hotel in Massachusetts where the change has already been tried, and we should judge that it has been eminently successful, if the glowing language of the correspondent is to be accepted literally. Though the idea is new to this country, the English "bar-maid" of first-class inns is the only representative of what we call the hotel-clerk, and it is not unlikely that much of the cleanliness and excellence of service which are found in the English inns are to be credited to her influence.

The New York *World* states that justifiable homicide is now held to include "the case of every man who kills any other man on account of any woman, and every woman who kills any man on any account whatever."

The question whether a man has a right to kill his niece because she voluntarily entered a life of shame is now to be decided. This involves the question whether a life of shame is not itself as severe a punishment as the w[...] of man or God can devise for woman.

POLITICAL GOSSIP AND OPINION.

The Connecticut and New Jersey papers [...] demanding (State) Constitutional revision [...] Virginia, the Legislature proposes to [...] amendments.

—The next Senatorship of California [...] Casserly, 1875,) will be decided by the [...] next September; and Governor Booth and [...] B. Felton have come to a "good understanding" that George C. Gorham shall *not* carry off [...] honors.

—The vote of Oregon:

June, Congress.		*November, Presidential.*	
Wilson, Rep..........	13,163	Grant..........	[illegible]
Burnett, Opp..........	12,217	Greeley..........	[illegible]
		O'Conor..........	[illegible]

—The vote of Washington Territory:

1870.		*Delegate.*	
Mix, Dem..........	2,734	McFadden, Lib....	[illegible]
Garfielde, Rep..........	3,469	Garfield, Rep....	[illegible]

—The vote of Boston:

For Mayor, December, 1871.	*President, November, 1872.*	*For Mayor, December, [...]*
Gaston, D....9,828	Greeley.....10,407	Gaston, L....
Talbot, R....6,194	Grant.....15,767	Pierce, R....

The vote for Mayor, this year, is to be counted.

—The vote in the South Carolina Legislature for Senator, was: John J. Patterson, 90; [El]liott, 33; Sawyer, 8; Scott, 7; Poinier, [...] Graham, 4; Moses, 1. A Columbia despatch informs us that "the most shameless and [...] buying of votes prevailed in the contest," [...] Washington despatch says: "There is [...] reason to believe Mr. Patterson will not be [ad]mitted to a seat."

—Kalloch, playing for the Kansas Senatorship, has laid down his hand. There was not[hing] in it.

—The new apportionment of Indiana gives the Republicans eight of the thirteen Congressional Districts.

—So far as we have observed, the list of candidates for the Speakership of the next [As]sembly embraces the names of Curtis, of Green Bay; Baron, of Polk; Kelsey, of Marquette; Patterson, of Rock, and Bartlett, of [Eau] Claire. Baron was Speaker during the session of 1866.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—That Mr. Colfax would add largely to [the] present influence of the *Tribune* by allowing [his] name to appear as its editorial manager [there] can be no doubt. That he would put the jo[urnal] back where it was before it unfortunately [fell] from public grace, is a matter of more un[cer]tainty.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

—There is talk in Washington of a special [act] to be passed by Congress permitting Mini[ster] Washburne to accept some reward from the [Ger]man Government for his services to the Ger[man] residents of Paris during the siege. We sinc[ere]ly hope that better counsels will prevail. [If] the Emperor send a letter of thanks, and it [will] be better for Mr. Washburne, better for his [...] than a medal of gold.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—The election of Grant is, therefore, [a] choice of the lesser evil. It is not an unqual[ified] indorsement of his conduct, nor a declar[ation] of popular contentment with the present s[tate] for another four years. On the contrary, [his] re-election liberates a reform sentiment [which] was repressed by the necessities of the ele[ction] contest. The sense of having been placed [at a] disadvantage before the enemy by the shortcom[ings] of the Administration, will give the re[form] demand an energy it did not have before. [The] wounds of the battle will give an unw[onted] sharpness to criticism in the Administ[ration] party. Whatever load the supporters of [the] President have had to carry in the fight wi[ll] be freely cast upon him, and his conduct w[ill be] subjected to a severity of judgment which [will] be something new to our party experi[ence].—*Atlantic Monthly.*

—Was there ever anything so cowardly in [the] history of our politics as that which we [have] witnessed in the House of Representatives [dur]ing the past six days? Read the list of Rep[ubli]cans from beginning to end, and there is no[t, so] far as anything has yet been seen, a m[an of] courage among them all. They have been g[ov]erned by a mere sentiment. Courtesy to [Mr.] Banks, consideration for Mr. Farnsworth, [kind]ness for Mr. Blair, is rank treason to the [men] who in the late terrible struggle carried th[e] States against the most fearful odds, in the [face] of the most terrible opposition. Hence[forth] let our so-called leaders in the House [...] in the novels of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., for [they] are the only scenes in which they [are] fitted to play a part. Technicalities, w[e are] told, are in the way. Gentlemen, call it [by its] true name—downright cowardice. The w[ill of] the people is higher than the mere ruling of [the] House of Representatives. The expr[essed] wishes of 30 States and 40,000,000 of free[men] repeal all rules and regulations. It is not [...] it is cowardice—cowardice the most mean [and] abject. The Republicans of the House [...] quail before Blair, who was repudiated by [his] State; before Banks, who was scorned by [his] constituents; before Farnsworth, who has [been] spat upon by every decent man in the coun[try] before Liberal Republicanism and Democ[racy] that have been trampled out in two-and-th[irty] States. Who will be our political leader in [the] House?—*Washington Republican.*

—Washington has two morning dailies, [both] so truly loyal that it is an exciting rivalry [be]tween them as to which shall be the first to [do] the blacking off the President's boots. The[y are] without independence in discussing any q[ues]tion involving the capacity, honesty, and in[teg]rity of the Administration. Being supporte[d in] great part by Government pap, nothing [but] blind subserviency to the powers that are [can] be expected. If the President should kill [his] grandmother (if he had one), these two pa[pers] would speak of it as a straightforward, c[lear]headed business transaction, indicating an [un]fathomable depth of patriotism, and a firm p[ur]pose to do the right through evil and good [re]port. Again, if His Excellency should reg[ular]ly stand on his head fifteen min[utes] every morning in front of the W[hite] House, these toady journals would s[peak] of the performance as denoting "a d[egree] of originality in the Executive mind w[hich] many of his most devoted admirers had not [be]fore credited him with; we see in this inn[ova]tion of Presidential exercises another illu[stra]tion of the firm purpose of President Grant, [his] simple habits, unostentatious parade, and [his] will to do his duty."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The anxiety of Postmaster General Cres[well] to add the telegraph and news business to [the] Postal Department is in one respect a very h[ope]ful sign. It shows that there is in the [Post] Office Department a latent force not called [out] by the present way of doing business, that [can] be made a living force and applied to making [the] administration of the mail business wh[at it] ought to be, or bringing it up to somew[here] near the efficiency that is found in similar [lines] of business under private enterprise. In [this] way the reserved energies that require the [tele]graph to utilize them can find abundant oc[cupa]tion. The Government mail service is far be[hind] similar lines of business in private hands, [such] as the express business, the general transp[orta]tion, and the carrying of passengers, in e[ase,] the spirit of accommodation, and in respon[sibil]ity.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—Mr. Colfax is a gentleman of great [...] worth, but he has none of that marked indi[vidu]ality which is so necessary in the edito[r of a] great metropolitan newspaper. We think it w[ill] prove the mistake of his life should he acc[ept] a position for which he has none of the requ[isite] talent, and from which he would certainly [retire] within a very brief period.—*Jacksonville Journal.*

—M'Comb and Ames are simply managing [the] investigation to make the best terms for a [set]tlement, and will tell or threaten only so [much] of each other and each other's friends as [will] contribute to that end; both knowing, and [...] many other people know, that there are [...] many prominent public men in all parties [inter]ested in the suppression of the real h[istory of] the business, to make it very dangerous to [play] this little bluff game with one another. [The in]vestigation will simply force a settle[ment of] their suit; it is only carried on for that pur[pose,] and to so puzzle the whole scandal be[fore the] public as to encourage the notion that there [was] nothing very bad in it, after all. If any[thing] more comes of it, it will be by accident, [be]cause the investigation gets beyond the [control] of those who got it up, and now have [it in] hand.—*Springfield Republican.*

A DESPERATE DEED.

Crime Emigrates to the North Division—The Bloody Work of One Morning.

Two Burglars Rob a Boarding House and Mortally Wound an Inmate.

They Are Permitted to Escape by a Number of Men Who Witnessed the Deed—Arrest of a Suspected Person.

The unusually long respite from crime of al[l] kinds which the people of the North Division have enjoyed, was terminated in an abrupt and startling manner yesterday morning by a most daring and deliberate act of villainy. Shortly after 5 o'clock two burglars entered the boarding house kept by Mrs. Steinbeck, at No. 66 North LaSalle street. They encountered no obstacles in gaining access to the premises, as the hall door was wide open. This was not due to any lack of watchfulness on the part of the inmates of the house, for all the entrances thereto were secured for the night before. Two employes of the establishment, the bar-tender and the cook, opened the door a few minutes previous to the arrival of the burglars, and were busily engaged in kitchen and saloon when the latter were ascending the stairs leading to the boarders' bedrooms. There are three small, low-ceilinged sleeping apartments on the second floor of the house. The limited capacity of these chambers, and the health and comfort of the people who were to occupy them, appear to have been entirely overlooked when the beds were introduced. Beds are so numerous, and hug each other so closely, that each room seems to be one vast bed in itself. How the occupants manage to make their toilets and still remain in the room is a dark mystery which they alone are competent to unravel. The boarders, however, are Holland laborers, without any well defined ideas as to what constitutes a healthy and agreeable bed-chamber, and doubtless they are perfectly content with the accommodations. Eight men enjoy sweet slumber in one room, four in another, and one in the third, which is nothing more than a clothes closet. The burglars first entered the most numerously-peopled room, and went through the clothing of the sleepers. They next proceeded to the four-man apartment, which is connected with the other by a door, and were so busily engaged in ransacking that when Nicholas Eischen, one of the occupants, awoke. He observed a man searching his trunk, and instantly sprang from the bed with the exclamation, "What are you doing there?" The burglar turned upon him, and Eischen grasped him courageously. A desperate struggle followed, in which Eischen obtained the mastery, for he threw the burglar to the floor, and fell upon him. His brawny fists were falling upon the thief's countenance with uncomfortable frequency and marked affect, when the other burglar fired three shots at him in rapid succession. The first went through the window of the room, and the second entered Eischen's left breast; of the third no traces could be discovered. If the statements of the eight occupants of the other room are to be believed, however, the third ball whizzed past the head of every one of them. Eischen rolled off of his opponent the moment he was wounded, and then the two burglars escaped by rushing through the outside room, then down the front stairs to the street, and then through the vehicle passage-way of the LaSalle street tunnel. Not a man of the eight in the front room attempted to stop them, though all were wide awake. On the contrary, they ducked their heads under the bedclothes, and kept perfectly still. The cook and the bar-tender, though they heard the shooting, interposed no obstacle in the way of the fleeing ruffians. When the excitement was all over they stated that they supposed the boarders were quarrelling among themselves, and as they had no disposition to interfere with their amusement, they locked them[selves] in. Such an array of able-bodied cowards could hardly be found anywhere. As soon as the scared inmates of the house could collect enough of their scattered senses to enable them to comprehend the situation, a movement was set on foot for the relief of Eischen, who was lying almost senseless on the floor of his room. Dr. A. F. Cook was summoned. He found that the ball entered the body a short distance above the heart, and then took a downward course [...] the ribs. The Doctor probed the wound as far as it was judicious for him to do, but failed to find the ball. He considers that the chances are considerably against Eischen's recovery. Examination of the rooms in the boarding house showed that the burglars had obtained a coat and a purse containing $32 belonging to Eischen, and $1.40 and some valuable papers belonging to another boarder named George Hauck. They left behind them two wine-colored Kossuth hats which they wore, and the cylinder of a small Smith & Wesson revolver. The police authorities of the Twelfth Precinct Station, upon being notified of the occurrence, despatched Detective [...] to search for the burglars. In the afternoon he arrested a young North-Side rough named Burke, who is believed to have been one of the parties.

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[The] drivers of the new and elegant cars of the [...] and Madison street line solicit passengers [with,] "Have a carriage, sir? carriage?"

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[The] following despatch was received at the [office] of the prominent hotels of the city yesterday: "New York, Dec. 16, 1872.—Please [inform] our guests at your house that the fire at [...]

...edge that it has been eminently successful ...he glowing language of the correspondent ...e accepted literally. Though the idea is ...o this country, the English "bar-maid" ...rst-class inns is the only representative ...hat we call the hotel-clerk, and it is not ...kely that much of the cleanliness and ...nce of service which are found in the Eng... ...ns are to be credited to her influence.

The New York *World* states that justifiable hom... now held to include "the case of every man ...ills any other man on account of any woman, ...ery woman who kills any man on any account ...er."

The question whether a man has a right ...ll his niece because she voluntarily enters ...fe of shame is now to be decided. This ...olves the question whether a life of shame ...t itself as severe a punishment as the w... ...f man or God can devise for woman.

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Hon. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and J. A. McCullough, General Manager Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, with other railway officials, are at the Sherman.

The following despatch was received at the office of the prominent hotels of the city yesterday: "New York, Dec. 16, 1872.—Please assure our guests at your house that the fire at the Fifth Avenue Hotel caused no interruption in business. Darling, Griswold & Co."

The following are at Anderson's European Hotel: C. W. Seaver, Fond du Lac; F. D. Ruth, P. G. Anderson, New York; A. B. Campbell, Jacksonville, Florida; Dr. E. E. Barden, Alexander, Minnesota; C. W. Carr, Boone, Iowa; M. Kimball, St. Louis; W. F. Hovey, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

The following prominent gentlemen were at the Briggs yesterday: D. D. Washington, Dubuque; H. H. Smith, Detroit; G. H. Richardson, Milwaukee; J. C. Anderson, Denver; H. H. Welch, New York; E. M. Coe, St. Louis; C. D. Chase, Haverhill, Mass.; J. W. Bishop, Lincoln, Nebraska; F. W. Cummins, Portland, Maine; W. H. Hoyt, New York; N. B. Childs, Kansas City.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: Henry Hart and family, New York; C. C. Doring, Boston; James M. Sweet, New York; J. B. Rice, St. Paul; B. Kinney, Nebraska; P. L. Cable, Rock Island; W. A. Hall, H. H. Parsons, New York; George B. Godwin, Wisconsin; Amos Hosmer, Buffalo; D. M. Lewis, Kentucky.

The following were among the arrivals at the Gardner: T. Whitney, St. Louis; J. H. Almond, Boston; Henry Rawle, Erie, Pa.; J. H. Millard, Omaha; J. W. Bunn, Springfield; Edward F. Pratt, Milwaukee; B. R. Northup and wife, Racine; A. J. Sanford, Utica, New York; A. M. Tucker, Goshen, Ind.; L. H. P. Hall and wife, Binghamton, New York; E. A. Waterhouse, Oswego, New York.

The holiday season being close at hand, and this being the time to astonish oneself and others with unusual gifts, "Mr. George T. Ferris, editor of the Chicago *Times*," relieved the monotony of boarding-house existence by stopping at the Gardner House last night. Up to this time it was generally supposed that W. F. Storey was the editor of the *Times*, but the register of the Gardner dispels the illusion.

The following were among the arrivals at the Sherman, yesterday: J. H. Murdock, Pittsburgh; G. N. Ladue, Detroit; Dan. Castello, Barnum's Circus; L. F. Ivies, Cleveland; J. S. Prince, St. Paul; T. J. Greer, Salt Lake City; G. A. Loughton, Green Bay; G. J. Fisher, Boston; C. O. Baldwin, St. Louis; H. C. Milligan, New York; G. M. Shelly, Kansas City; W. N. Lockwood, Nevada; H. H. Adams, Cleveland; E. Francis, New York; C. C. Cole, Boston; G. E. Eldred, Milwaukee; E. F. Gray, Texas; W. C. Wiselock, Natchez.

RAILROAD NEWS.

A Rival Route to the Wilmington Coal Fields.

Projected Air Line from Chicago to Kansas City, Missouri.

Of the many charters granted by the last Illinois Legislature, was one authorizing the construction of a railroad from Chicago to the Mississippi River, near Keokuk. The residents along the proposed line were generous in promises to vote aid to the enterprise, but these assurances did not foot up the requisite guarantee of $40,000 per mile to construct and equip the line ready for operation. And it was not until the contract had been awarded to Richard P. Morgan & Co., of this city, and the contractors had succeeded in placing the bonds in New York, that the project became a certainty.

Three preliminary surveys have been run, and a final survey, preparatory to its location, is now being made. The first and most important objective point is Wilmington. The precise location of the line within Cook County is still undetermined. Two routes are open for consideration. One is, to follow the west bank of the Desplaines River to about Section 15, thence run north to a junction with the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and then arrange for joint trackage and depot facilities. This line would pass about half a mile west of Riverside. The other route is to follow the canal, through Mr. Ogden's lands, entering the city about Twelfth street. Southwestward from the city the line follows the west bank of the Desplaines to Joliet, thence through Channahon Township, in Will County, by easy grades, not exceeding ten or twelve feet to the mile, it reaches the heart of the Wilmington coal region —54 miles from Chicago. This portion of the line is to be built as soon as practicable, in order to compete with the Alton Road for the immensely profitable coal traffic. Beyond Wilmington the line runs to Braidwood,—another rich coal district,—thence diverges westward to Farm Ridge and Vermillion, crossing the Illinois Central at Tonica, and intersecting the best coal fields in Illinois and rendering them cheaply accessible to Chicago. Southwestward the line then runs to Lacon, where it crosses the Illinois River, thence runs through Peoria County to Yates City, and west in a direct line to Nauvoo, on the Mississippi River. The route from Nauvoo south to Hamilton, opposite Keokuk, is already graded and secured to this company, which is organized under the corporate name of Hamilton, Lacon & Eastern Railroad Company. George L. Fort, of Lacon, Ill., is the President.

Another company, whose interests are identical, has been formed, and has directed the survey of a line from Keokuk to Kansas City. When completed, the route, by these projected roads, will be forty miles shorter than by any existing line.

The terms of the contract require the construction of a certain portion of the line before the close of the current year; and, as the parties most interested express their ability to comply, and are both encouraged by the accommodating offers of interested land-owners, and the certainty of a lucrative traffic, it is quite probable that the coming spring will witness the vigorous inauguration of the work of construction.

A Cordial Invitation.

Messrs. Roddin & Hamilton extend their compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago, and cordially invite everyone to favor them with a call. This firm claim that they have the gem jewelery store of America, and invite the public to call and judge for themselves. Roddin & Hamilton, State and Washington streets.

Personal.

From the Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

Mr. James M. Selover, a retired banker, late of Rufus Hatch & Co., is here spending the honeymoon, at Willard's, with his bride, a blonde beauty. She was Miss Arms, of the well-known Arms family of Buffalo.

Holiday Presents.

See auction sale of T. S Fitch & Co., of holiday presents in real estate, half acre grove lots on one of our best railroads.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1872.—The early part of the week was cold and stormy, and the country roads in bad condition for travel. The quantity of cheese on sale and offering was, therefore, less than for the week previous. About 800 boxes of farm dairy were delivered and sold at prices ranging from 10c to 12½c—the bulk going at 11½c to 12c. In factories, the market was dull, and less than 2,000 boxes changed hands, at a decline from last week's rates. We heard of nothing going above 13c, and this was considered top price for fancy grades. Dealers did not seem inclined to pay above 12½c for fair to good lots. We give a few sales to show the tone of the market, as follows: Countryman, 12½c; Vanhornsville, 12½c; Middleville, 13c; Eatonville (reported), 13c.

There was a falling off in the delivery of butter, owing, we presume, to the bad weather. Sales were made at 31c to 33c, the latter only for a few fancy tubs. At the Utica market there were no transactions, or at least so few as to be hardly worth reporting. Shipments, however, have been made to be sold on commission. There is a good deal of speculation in regard to future prices,—some believing there is to be an advance, and others that no higher figures than those quoted for this week's sales will obtain. Money is tight in New York City, and buyers appear to be cautious in loading up with stocks at high prices. Many factories will, doubtless, ship to New York, and hold on their own account.

The weather is cold, and we have just snow enough to make good sledding. Some factories here closed operations, and others are making at intervals of three days.

—Thomas Sanderson, Postmaster at Springfield, Ohio, has been arrested and taken to Cincinnati charged with being a defaulter. Rumor has it that $3,000 will be the smallest amount. His mother was appointed Postmistress under Lincoln.

—It is rumored that General B. F. Bruce, ex-Canal Commissioner of New York, will probably succeed Mr. Watts as Commissioner of Agriculture, whose commission will soon expire.

—Seth Turner, Executive Counsellor-elect, and President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, Boston, was in New York, last week, and returned without his diary, but $25,000 better off than if the pickpocket who took it had found his other pocket.

—General Samuel M. Quincy, one of the newly-elected Boston Aldermen, is the son of one ex-Mayor and grandson of another. He served as Mayor of New Orleans during the rebellion, with signal ability.

THE COUNCIL.

Election of a City Weigher—The Revised Ordinances Ready for the Action of the Council.

Street Improvements—Orders and Ordinances—Another Meeting Thursday Evening.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, Alderman Sherwood in the Chair. Present: Aldermen Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Carney, Cannon, Brandt, Woodman, Corcoran.

CITY WEIGHER.

The Mayor sent in a communication, nominating Mr. J. Wright as City Weigher for the South Division, for the term of one year.

The nomination was confirmed.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for opening Dearborn street to a width of eighty feet; against improving North Peoria street.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare ordinances for sidewalks on the north side of Clybourn place, from Clybourn avenue to the river; for sidewalk on each side of Superior street, from Wells to Kingsbury; for widening Archer avenue, from the South Branch to Beers street; for a sidewalk on both sides of Illinois street, from Wells to Kingsbury.

The Board of Fire and Police was ordered to put up a fire-alarm box on the corner of Oak and Bremer streets.

REVISED ORDINANCES.

The Corporation Counsel submitted the following:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to make known to your body that I shall be enabled to lay before you on to-morrow a complete compilation of the general ordinances of the city, printed and in pamphlet form, for your consideration. One copy can be furnished to each member upon application to the City Clerk. The type upon which the ordinances are printed I have arranged shall be kept standing until the revision of the ordinances is completed. I respectfully request that your honorable body will adjourn your present session to some day this week, to commence the consideration of the ordinances as compiled, it being important that the ordinances be published at as early a date as possible.

It was moved that when the Council adjourn it be till Thursday evening, to take up the ordinances in question.

THE NEW REGIMENT.

A resolution giving the use of the Council Chamber to Messrs. P. C. Maynard, W. F. Coolbaugh, and others, to hold a public meeting next Thursday in relation to raising a regiment of infantry in this city, was passed.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works reported ordinances for paving Eldridge court from Lake street to Wabash avenue, and Thirty-first street from South Park to Cottage Grove avenue, which were passed, together with several sidewalk ordinances.

ORDERS AND ORDINANCES.

The engrossed ordinance vacating the alley in Block 12, Vernon Park Addition, was passed.

Orders remitting the fines imposed on Adolph Kressling and Mark Olsen were passed.

The order authorizing the payment of $75 to William Richardson, for injuries received by coming in collision with a telegraph wire, was passed.

The order authorizing the payment of $50 to the owners of the schooner Antares, was passed.

The ordinance amending the ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors, by making loss of license the penalty for the first instead of the second offence, was, on motion of Alderman McAvory, referred to the new Committees on Licenses.

The ordinance establishing the sidewalk width on both sides of Stewart avenue, from Grove to Twenty-second street, was passed.

The ordinance authorizing the construction of a viaduct across the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy track at Sixteenth street, was passed.

The ordinance depriving the Board of Public Works of the power to issue permits to occupy any part of the sidewalk or roadway on streets which are now, or may hereafter be, improved in any way, was taken up. A motion to table it was lost—yeas, 4; nays, 28. The ordinance was then passed—yeas, 21; nays, 11.

The order authorizing the reduction of the rent paid by Edward Kehoe, for city property on North Clark street, was passed.

The ordinance granting the Union Rolling Mill Company the right to operate certain tracks on Ashland avenue and Mulligan street, was sent back to the Committee on Railroads.

The ordinance allowing the Chicago & Pacific Railway Company to extend their track from Coventry street to the east side of Bloomingdale road, was temporarily postponed.

The ordinance to vacate the north 104 feet of the alley in Block C, of Wright's Subdivision of the north half of the north half of the west half of the southwest quarter Section 28, 39, 14, was passed.

The ordinances for opening Logan street to Archer avenue, Belden avenue, west from Racine road, and paving Blue Island avenue from Twelfth to Rebecca streets, were passed.

The ordinance for vacating Lumber street, south of Centre avenue, was passed.

POLICE COURT CLERK.

The Committee on Police reported in favor of confirming the appointment of Mr. James G. Spencer as Deputy Clerk at the North Side Police Court, and he was confirmed.

The Council adjourned.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

The Principal Symptoms of Glanders —The Discharges from the Nose—The Swelling of the Submaxillary Lymphatic Glands—The Specific Ulcers —Other Symptoms.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Dec. 13, 1872.

THE PRINCIPAL SYMPTOMS OF GLANDERS.

FAIRMONT, Neb., Dec. 3, 1872.

VETERINARIAN—Sir: I have a horse, 6 years old, that was attacked last spring with something like the horse-distemper,—a lump coming under the throat; high pulse. By doctoring him, he has done a good summer's work. He is now attacked more severely than ever with a discharge from his nostrils of bloody matter; hair looks bad; eyes dull; spirits low; loses flesh. Please inform me, through THE TRIBUNE, what the disease is, and the remedy, if any there be. Yours truly, E. BEAN.

Answer to E. Bean: As Inquiries similar to yours arrive very often, I have concluded to answer them with a description of the principal symptoms of glanders, which probably will enable you and others to decide whether the diseases in question are glanders or not.

Glanders is a contagious disease of a specific character, peculiar to the genus Equus. It generally has a chronic course, and is incurable when fully developed. Its main seat is in the mucous membranes of the nasal cavities, and, in rare cases, in the lungs and in other respiratory organs,—that is, those cases excepted in which it makes its appearance as Farcy, for there its seat is principally in the subcutaneous lymphatic system and in the skin. Glanders is characterized by three principal symptoms, consisting in discharges from the nose, in a swelling of the submaxillary lymphatic glands, and in ulcers of a specific character in the mucous membranes of the nasal cavities.

THE DISCHARGES FROM THE NOSE.

They generally make their appearance only from one nostril,—more frequently from the left than from the right; in some cases, however, from both. As to quality, these discharges are at first rather thin, almost watery, yellowish, or somewhat greenish, not unlike the green juice of grass, and dropping off from time to time; afterward the same become discolored, are apparently composed of two different fluids,—of a yellowish watery, and of a white and mucous one; later, these discharges become thick, mucous, or mattery, sticky, adhering to the borders of the nostrils, and drying or thickening to yellowish-brown crusts. The color, too, is not always the same; sometimes it is rather greenish, sometimes dirty-white, grayish, or yellowish; and, in higher degrees, the discharges are not seldom bloody, mixed with blood, and with particles of bone and cartilage. A bad smell is not connected with the same, at least not in the beginning, and not unless it has come to an ulcerative destruction of bone and cartilage, for only then a bad or fetid smell—just the same as is produced by any other ulcerative destruction of bone or cartilage—makes its appearance. As to the quantity of the discharges, great differences can be observed. At times the same may be rather scanty, and, at other times, be more copious; while, in some few cases, no discharges at all can be observed. Still, a very abundant discharge is not characteristic of glanders,—at least is not as often observed as in many other diseases. It occurs only where the ulcerative destruction has become very extensive. The quality, also, though of much more importance than the quantity, is not very characteristic; even a microscopic examination fails to reveal characteristic properties, for the glanders-cells, which can be found in the discharges, do not exhibit any marked difference from common granulation-cells; for cells of a recent origin that have not yet developed the characteristic properties of Glanders-cells, are usually the only ones found in the discharges. Soleysel and Kersting attached special importance to the stickiness; Viborg found the discharges in Distemper just as sticky, but Glanders matter thinner; Pinter and Vitet—the former more than 180 years ago—attached considerable weight to the greater specific gravity of Glanders-matter, for they found that Glanders-matter sinks down in water, while Distemper-discharges swim on the surface. This test has some practical value, but is not strictly reliable. The quality of the matter or nasal discharges in doubtful cases can decide whether the disease in question is Glanders or not, only when all its properties are taken into consideration.

THE SWELLING OF THE SUBMAXILLARY LYMPHATIC GLANDS.

The submaxillary lymphatic glands are swelled,—that is, inflated with deleterious matter,—only when the disease has its seat, at least partially, within the province of the lymphatic vessels which empty into those glands; can, therefore, be wanting altogether in all cases in which the morbid process has not been developed in the nasal cavities. Still, such cases are not frequent. The swelling of those lymphatic glands, of course, corresponds to the discharges, so that a swelling of those glands on both sides of the jaw is only observed when the discharges also are taking place from both nostrils. The swelled glands are hard, usually of a knotty form, show distinct limits, are sometimes sensitive in the beginning, and, in some cases, also after an exacerbation, or a sudden increase of the disease; otherwise the same are not sensitive. In some cases, the sensitiveness is only in the skin, and has been caused by repeated pinching. At first, the hard and swelled gland lies loose in the connective tissue; afterwards, the same becomes more or less fastened and immovable, till it finally appears to be firmly attached to the bone. Without external causes, the swelled glands never suppurate, unless the course of the disease is a very violent one, or unless an inoculation has taken place, for then the gland, in some instances, may break and present a Farcy-ulcer, which usually heals sooner or later, and leaves behind an indurated knot. The swelling of the gland is never dissolved by real suppuration so as to form a regular abscess. The size of such a swelled gland varies from that of a marble to that of a hen's egg. In some cases, the swelling has the form of two or more, firmly or loosely united, hard knots, each of the size of a hazel-nut. In other cases it possesses a roundish, oblong, or even a lengthened, somewhat string-shaped form.

Where, in cases of Glanders, this swelling of the submaxillary lymphatic glands is absent, there are three possibilities: 1, the morbid process has not its seat within the province of the lymphatic vessels that empty into those glands,—that is, not in the nasal cavity; 2, the lymphatics leading to those glands have been obliterated; or, 3, the glands have been extirpated, or have become obsolete.

THE SPECIFIC ULCERS IN THE NOSE.

The mucous membrane of the nasal cavity itself does not exhibit any decisive characteristics; for a livid or bluish color, which is frequently observed in glanders, makes its appearance also under other circumstances,—for instance, when horses are worked in very cold weather, and are driven against a fierce and cold wind, etc., and also in certain catarrhal conditions. Generally, however, the mucous membrane of the nose, but especially the mucous coat of the septum, exhibit in glanders a lead-color, or bluish redness, either on the whole surface, or, what is perhaps more frequent, in some parts and spots only. In some cases, this color is wanting, and then only small spots on the otherwise pale mucous membrane show an increased redness,—follicular hyperemia,—attended with a partial or general swelling. On the so modified mucous membrane arise the specific ulcers. The formation of the same takes place in the following way: At first appears small nodules, or tubercles, of the size of a pin's head to that of a pea, which have a grayish color, and project somewhat above the surface of the mucous membrane. These small knots, or tubercles, soften from within, break soon, and present then, according to circumstances, differently-shaped ulcers, which are not covered with scabs or crusts. If the original tubercles are small, and not much larger than a pin's head; if the same are near together, then the ulcers become confluent, present an irregular form, and are, at least in the beginning, somewhat flat, or constitute, where many small ulcers have been close together, even more or less extensive and excoriated surfaces, with uneven, generally reddened borders. In other cases, the ulcers are larger and deeper, either isolated or confluent, and have gnawed-out, or corroded, somewhat elevated borders, and a bacon-like, dirty-whitish-gray-looking basis. Sometimes, a whole group of such ulcers unite, and form then one large, and sometimes rather deep ulcers, which extends even into the cartilage or into the bones. In some, though not very frequent, cases, especially where the morbid process has its seat in both nasal cavities, such an ulcer may even perforate the cartilaginous septum, or partition between the nasal cavities. A formation of scabs or crusts, as I have remarked before, is never observed. Sometimes it happens that some ulcers show a tendency to heal,—that granulation is taking place at the bottom and at the borders; and, in such a case, but in such a case only, it may happen, that the ulcers lose their specific and characteristic character, and then a scab or scurf may be formed, beneath which a healing is effected. The scar left behind has always a star-shaped form, for the loss of substance that has taken place can be repaired only by a production of connective tissue, and by a drawing together of the surrounding mucous membrane. Such a scar has at first a reddish color, which is afterwards changed to white.

If the ulcers in the nose are situated rather high,—as is often the case,—the horse has to be examined on a bright day, and then the rays of the sun have to be reflected into the nose by means of a mirror, in order to facilitate the examination.

OTHER SYMPTOMS.

Besides the three principal symptoms just described, some other symptoms also make their appearance, either from the first beginning or during the further course. The presence of these symptoms, notwithstanding that the same are generally considered as being of minor importance, becomes sometimes very essential for a correct diagnosis; for instance, where the principal symptoms are not plainly developed. To these minor symptoms belong:

1. The secretion of a gelatinous, glassy, gray mucus in the eye of the diseased side of the head. This mucus accumulates always in the inner canthus of the eye, and comes principally from the Harderian glands;

2. A lustreless, dull, and dry hair;

3. A laborious breathing, similar to that in heaves; and

4. A dry and dull-sounding, hacking cough, which must be considered as quite an important symptom.

In some cases, the outbreak of glanders announces itself by forerunners, consisting in a swelling of the inguinal, axillary, and other lymphatic glands and glandular organs.

VETERINARIAN.

Railway Accidents.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 16.—The engine and coach of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, which left here this morning with the Committee of Reception to meet the railroad excursionists from Vincennes, ran off the track three miles above Vienna. The train was running quite slowly, and the damage will be the probable delay of the arrival of the excursion train.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 16.—The evening train on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, due here at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, met with a serious accident near Granville. About fourteen miles out of Milwaukee a rail broke over a rotten tie, precipitating the entire train, including the locomotive, tender, baggage car and three passenger cars, down a steep embankment, fourteen feet. Twenty-two passengers were injured, two, it is thought, fatally. The accident occurred at 3:45, and the conductor immediately telegraphed to Milwaukee for surgical aid and another train. Although the day was cold and blustering, no response came from Milwaukee until after 8 o'clock. The passengers in the meantime were compelled to wait on the track, near the *debris* of the train, without shelter or assistance. They arrived here at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, nine hours behind time. Great indignation is expressed by the passengers at the carelessness of the railroad company in permitting the accident, and in not taking prompt measures for the relief of the sufferers.

Horrible Crime by Negroes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 16.—A horrible crime was perpetrated on Saturday night on Poplar street boulevard, just outside of the city limits. At about 9 o'clock two negroes entered the grocery store of J. B. Ginnochio, an Italian, and asked for some cheese. While he was serving them, one of the negroes struck him with a wagon standard, breaking his jaw and felling him. They then rushed into an adjoining room, where his wife was, beat her until insensible, and then, seeing their little daughter asleep on a bed, threw a heavy trunk upon her, and, thinking they had killed them all, proceeded to rifle the store. In the meantime the little girl, who was only slightly hurt, escaped and alarmed the neighbors, who hastened to the scene to find the aged couple weltering in their blood and the assassins gone. The police are in search of them to-day. There are no hopes of the recovery of Ginnochio or his wife, owing to the severity of their wounds and their advanced age.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The Wall street markets were all quiet to-day, the only break to the monotony having been the notice to the Stock Exchange that $6,000,000 par value or 60,000 shares of new stock will be added within thirty days to the share capital of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. The present share capital is $19,000,000, so that the capital thirty days hence will be $25,000,000. The bonded debt of the Company is $9,000,000. The *Post* says: "When it is known throughout the country, where a great deal of the Rock Island stock is held as a safe and profitable investment, that $6,000,000 new stock is to be issued, it is very likely that orders will come in to sell the present holdings." Rock Island, however, closed, to-day, at an advance of ⅛.

The stock market during the day was firm, closing higher. It is now said that the Pacific Mail mortgage bonds are to bear 7 per cent gold interest, the principal payable in currency; they are to have a sinking fund provision, and are to run five years. The amount is to be $2,000,000.

MONEY.

The money market was active and stringent to borrowers on call at 7 per cent to 3-32 *per diem*, with a considerable portion of the business at 1-32 to 1-16. Closing loans were made at 1-16. Prime discounts are somewhat nominal, but very little paper passes below 12 per cent. Government bond dealers quote money at 7 currency and 7 gold.

EXCHANGE AND GOLD.

Foreign exchange was firm. Commercial bills are scarce and in demand. Gold dull and steady throughout at 112⅛@112⅜.

BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged.

PRODUCE.

Flour opened dull and drooping. The market closes irregular. Superfine is in good demand and rather firmer. Choice family is in good request and higher. Other grades are dull at former prices. In wheat most holders advanced their views, but, with larger receipts by railway, buyers held off, the absence of freight room adding to the dullness. The market closes firm, but quiet. The decline in freights gives sellers some advantage. Winter was firmer, but not active. Pork ruled firmer, with sales of 800 barrels at $13.25 for old mess, $13.75@14.25 for new mess; and for December, new mess, $13.50. Cut meats in small demand and unchanged. Bacon and lard quiet.

—Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Mr. Beecher's, contributed last year nearly half a million of dollars to religious, charitable, and educational objects. There were some heavy individual subscriptions to colleges, which swelled the amount to such proportions.

—The Lutheran congregation at Bonn-on-the-Rhine, by unanimous resolution, admitted the Old Catholics to the use of the Protestant church, situated in the University building, and hitherto employed, besides the Lutherans, by the English residents.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Money active and stringent at 7 to 3-32, closing at 1-16 per day. Sterling firm, at 109 @109⅛ for long, and 110⅛@110¼ for short sight.

Gold dull and steady, at 112⅛@112⅜, closing at 112⅛ @112¼. Loans, 1-64 to flat for use, and 3@5 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $43,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $64,700.

Governments closed steady.

State bonds inactive.

Stocks were active in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Rock Island, and New York Central. The first-named advanced from 71⅜ to 75, closing at the highest rate. Rock Island fell from 110⅛ to 109, on an official notification of an issue of six millions new stock, but recovered to 110⅛. A combination in Western Union advanced the stock from 79 to 80⅛, and New York Central, after a long period of dulness, rose from 96⅜ to 97⅜. Otherwise the market was dull, with light fluctuations, and closed very strong. An unusually large business was noted in Hartford and Erie first mortgage bonds, at 43⅜ to 43⅞, closing at the lower rate.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅝	Coupons, '67	116⅜
5-20s of '62	113	Coupons, '68	116⅜
Coupons, '64	113	New 5s	111
Coupons, '65	113⅜	10-40s	109⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅜	Currency 6s	112⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	34
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	77⅜
W. U. Tel	80⅛	Wabash	71⅜
Quicksilver	44	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	87⅜	Terre Haute	14
American Express	66	Terre Haute pfd	41
United States Ex	81⅜	Chicago & Alton	111
Pacific Mail	74⅝	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	97⅜	O. & M.	47⅜
Erie	53	C., C. & C.	91⅜
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	137⅜
Harlem	117	Lake Shore	94⅜
Harlem pfd	127	Indiana Central	35⅜
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	124
Pittsburgh	88⅜	Union Pacific stocks	37⅜
Northwestern	83⅜	U. P. bonds	89⅜
Northwestern pfd	87	Central Pacific bonds	102
Rock Island	110⅛	Del., Lack. & W.	92⅜
N. J. Central	101⅜	B., H. & Erie	8⅜
St. Paul	54⅜		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat —Winter, 11s 10d; spring, 11s@11s 9d; white, 12s@12s 4d; Club, 12s 6d@13s. Corn, 28s 6d@28s 9d. Pork, 70s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—5 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 16—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 91⅝; account, 91⅞; 5-20s of '65, 92; do of '67, 92; 10-40s, 88⅜; new 5s, 89⅜; Erie, 42⅜. Tallow, 44s 9d.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Rentes, 53f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—Cotton strong; middling upland, 10½d; Orleans, 10⅝d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 6d.

Beef, new, 94s. Bacon unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—BEEVES—Receipts for the week 8,850, or 200 less than last week, but the superior weight of the holiday cattle more than makes up the deficiency. There were on sale to-day 160 cars at Communipaw, 139 at Hundredth street, and 73 at Weehawken, making 6,850. Many extra fat and heavy cattle sold at 15@16c, and a few still higher. There was a fair demand for such. The next quality brought 13@14c, but were slow; and poor ruled very dull at lower rates. Some thin Texans brought 6½c. The stock was not sold, closing in a rain storm. Sales: 6 cars Kentucky, 7⅜ cwt, 11@13c; 9 cars Indians, 6 cwt, 9@10c; 6 cars Texans, 5 cwt, poor, 6½c, 55 lbs per cwt; 33 cars Texas mixed, 5⅜ cwt, 7⅜@8½c; 3 cars fat do, 7⅜ cwt, 10⅜c, 57 lbs per cwt; 3 cars Ohio, 11⅜ cwt, 15@16⅜c; 1 car 1,567 lbs gross, 16c, 65 lbs per cwt; 6 cars Illinois, 7⅜ cwt, 11⅜@12⅜c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 25,500, or 3,000 more than last week. To-day 9,000, and rather slow at 4⅜@5½c for poor; 5⅜@6¼c fair to prime, and 7@8⅜c extra to holiday stock. Sales: Car poor Ohio, 89 lbs, 4⅜c; car 75 lb Michigan, 5½c; car 89 lb Ohio, 6⅜c; car 110 lb, 7⅛c; car 122 lb Canada, 7c; car 154 lb, 7⅜c; car of 174 lbs, 8⅜c. Many choice sheep on sale.

HOGS—Receipts, 52,700 for the week, and 15,000 to-day. Trade dull. Hogs lower at 4⅜@4⅞c for live; 5⅜@5⅝c city dressed, and 5⅛@5⅜c Western dressed, 3 cars selling at 5½c. Sales: Alive, 2 cars 200 lbs, 4⅜c; 3 cars, 228 lbs, 4⅜c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—BEEVES—Dull and higher. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $8.00@9.00; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; common, $4.50@6.50. Ten choice brought $10.00.

SHEEP—Firmer at $5.00 to $8.00.

HOGS—Higher at $6.00 to $6.25.

Sales, 3,200 beeves; 6,000 sheep, and 5,000 hogs.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The trade movement, to-day, was light, and presented no important features. Cotton goods are quiet, but very steady. Canton flannels continue quite active. Medium qualities of brown and bleached makes are sold ahead by agents and jobbers. Stocks are light. Prints are doing better, and dress goods are in more request for the holiday trade. Wool flannels rule quiet, and stocks are now well assorted. Woollens are dull. Foreign goods are inactive, except black mohairs, alpacas, embroideries, lace, and white goods.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16.—Crude petroleum dull and unsettled at $3.25; refined steady; Philadelphia, 27c; New York, 27⅜c; Pittsburgh, 22c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Firm and higher, with a fair export demand; middling uplands, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour extremely dull; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $6.90@7.05; good to choice, $7.10@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.90@8.65; Ohio, $7.00@9.25; St. Louis, $7.10@11.60. Rye flour in fair demand and firmer; $4.90@5.50. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull; receipts, 84,000 bu; red Western, $1.75; amber do, $1.83@1.85; prime No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.59; No. 3 spring, $1.52@1.60. Rye scarce and firm. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn dull and heavy; receipts, 15,000 bu; steamer, Western mixed, 65½@66½c; sail, do, 66@67c; yellow Western, 67c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts, 20,000 bu; old and new Western mixed, 48@53c; black Western, 47⅜@49c; white, 51@54c.

EGGS—In buyer's favor; Western, 35@36c.

HAY AND HOPS—Firm, unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 15½@18⅜c. Sugar steady; fair to good refined, 9⅜@9⅝c; Cuba, 9⅜@9⅜c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 60@75c. Rice quiet; 8@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12⅜c; refined, 27@27⅜c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 57c.

TOTAL STOCK of grain in warehouse Dec. 14:

Wheat, bu	1,281,000
Corn, bu	5,653,000
Oats, bu	1,390,000
Rye, bu	44,000
Barley, bu	640,000
Malt, bu	210,000

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; new mess, $13.75@14.00; old do, $13.50; mess for Dec., $1.50; for Jan., $13.25. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard, steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅞c; kettle, 8⅜@8⅜c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93@99c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; sales 2 car loads No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.40. Corn quiet; sales 9,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western in car lots at 50c,—all in railroad elevators. Barley dull; sales 700 bu No. 3 Western at 80c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, but in light demand; superfine, $4.50@5.50; extra, $6.00@6.50; Iowa and Wisconsin, $7.50@8.00; Minnesota, $8.00@8.75. Wheat firm; Western red, $1.78@1.85; amber, $1.86@1.95; white, $1.95@2.05. Rye steady at 95c. Corn steady; old yellow, 65c; new, 60@60c. Oats steady; white, 50@52c; Western mixed, 44@48c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 96c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; Western superfines, $5.25@5.50; extras, $6.75@8.00; family, $9.25@9.50; asking higher prices for shipping grades. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed Western, 47@48c; white 50c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and heavy; mess pork, $14.00. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 4⅜@4⅜c; rib sides, 5⅜@6c; clear rib, 6⅜@6⅜c, outside quotations for fully cured. Bacon only in limited jobbing demand; shoulders, 5⅜c; rib sides, 8⅜@8⅜c; clear rib, 8⅜@9c. Hams (new), 14⅜@15c. Lard dull at 8c.

BUTTER—Western firm; receipts more liberal and prices unchanged.

WHISKEY—Tending higher at 98@99c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and quiet. Corn quiet. Barley dull; prime upland Canada, $1.04; Bay of Quinti, $1.02.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.57@1.58. Other grains unchanged.

OILS—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal. Lard dull; steam, 7⅜c; kettle, 7⅜c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 3⅜c; clear rib, 5⅜@5⅜; clear, 5⅜@5⅜c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green meats steady; shoulders, 3⅜@3⅜c; sides, 4⅜c; hams, 7⅜@8⅜c for 16 and 14 lb averages.

HOGS—Steady; $3.70@3.80, most sales at $3.70@3.75.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in light demand, but holders firm; No. 1, $1.21; No. 2, $1.13⅜. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 26⅜c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 26c. Rye firm; No. 1, 64⅜c. Barley firm; No. 2, 67c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.82⅜; No. 1, $1.71@1.72; amber, $1.63⅜@1.64. Corn steady at 41c. Oats dull and lower at 32⅜c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.50@4.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; some sales higher; demand light; sample lots No. 2 spring, $1.18; inspected No. 2 red winter, $1.85. Corn quiet, held firm; No. 2 mixed, 31c on east track; 33c in elevator. Oats higher; No. 2, 26⅜c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye firm and in demand; No. 2, 68.

WHISKEY—Firm at 92.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $12.00. Bulk meats quiet; small packed lots shoulders, 4c; sides, 6@6⅜c. Bacon lower; small lots clear rib, 7⅜c; clear, 7⅜c, seller the month. Green hams, 5⅜c. Lard quiet at 7⅜c spot or seller January.

HOGS—Opened active and closed weak; packers' lots ranged at $3.60@3.85. Receipts, 9,655.

CATTLE—Easier; 5@5⅜c for prime to extra.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.68; amber Michigan, $1.66; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.70; No. 1 red, $1.68; No. 2 red, $1.64@1.65⅜. Corn steady; high mixed new, 37⅜c; low mixed new, 37c. Oats dull and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.66.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats quiet; No. 1, 37c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 16.—COTTON—In fair demand and firm; good ordinary, 17⅜@17⅜c; low middling, 19⅜@18⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn-meal dull at $3.10. Corn dull and drooping at 60c. Oats dull and drooping at 42c.

HAY—Dull at $25.00@30.00.

BRAN—Firm at $24.00.

BULK MEATS—Dull and drooping at 4⅜c, 6⅜@6⅜c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand, but easy; mess pork, $12.50; bacon shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 8⅜c; clear sides, 8⅜c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 3⅜c; clear rib, 5⅜c; clear, 6⅜c loose, ⅜c higher packed. Green meats nominal.

HOGS—Active at $3.75@4.00; receipts, 1,214.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

In local finances, matters are working quietly, but money continues tight. The stringency is, however, due to healthier causes than it was a month ago, one of the principal ones just at present being the accommodations extended to pork packers, who are now doing the heaviest part of their year's business, and having checked out the bulk of their own capital in payments for hogs, are using a large amount of bank capital in the same way. The returns of this capital will, however, be large toward the latter part of this month, and the prospect is, that after this week money is likely to gradually become easier for a month.

New York exchange sold between banks to-day at par and at 25 cents per $1,000 premium.

HOLDERS OF BANK STOCKS.

One of the National Banks of this city (National Bank of Illinois) has, within a few days, set the example of printing, in connection with its advertisement, a full list of its stockholders. It is, of course, presumed that the Comptroller of the Currency is presented with a list of the stockholders of every bank when he gives a certificate authorizing it to begin business, and the Bank Examiner has also commonly been understood to keep himself informed as to changes of ownership of the stock from time to time. But the recent developments in connection with the failure of the Scandinavian National Bank show the possibility of the entire stock of a National Bank being transferred to foreign holders, who are not amenable to the double-liability provision of the National Bank act, or of the stock being changed into the hands of persons even in this country, whose financial standing might weaken the bank very materially. The example of the National Bank of Illinois is, therefore, a good one, and shows a disposition to invite public attention to its condition, though it must be admitted that without the specification of the amount of stock held in each name, the publication of the list of stockholders stops short of the most valuable part of the information on that point. Banks that receive charters, either from Congress, under the National Bank act, or from the State Legislatures, are legally *public* institutions, and in their function of keepers of otthe people's money they, and even private banking houses, stand in a relation to the public that gives them more power for good or evil, more responsibility than any other class of institutions. In this view, it seems entirely proper that the public should not only know who are the stockholders of the banks, but how much of the stock is held by each person, for it is this latter item of information alone that would show who is really responsible to depositors. The habit of regarding the condition of a bank, and the ownership of its stock, as secrets to which no one had a right except the high-minded bank officials, is a relic of the wild-catting days, when arrogant, speculating bankers took the lofty stand that, while they demanded collateral security from whom they pleased, no one should ask any security or any confidence of them but their honor, which, alas! in many instances, was found to pay but an unsatisfactory percentage on deposits. The banking interest will probably be slow to come around to the habit of giving the public every possible information about the condition of banks, but that the public have a much greater interest in the soundness of banks, and have a more just claim to know all about them, than they have to know the financial condition of railroad and insurance companies, or any other institutions, no one can deny. The action of the National Bank of Illinois is a commendable one, and though it stops short of the most important information, gives at least more than most other banks seem willing to give.

SYNDICATING UNITED STATES BONDS.

The result of Secretary Boutwell's interviews with the Committee of Ways and Means in regard to negotiating the remaining $300,000,000 of bonds authorized by the Funding act is, that there is no new syndicate, and no new offer to take the bonds. It is simply the old syndicate, and the old offer, which was made last year, and it is the acceptance of this that Secretary Boutwell urges. It is, however, very properly objected that the terms on which the first batch of bonds were taken by the syndicate were not only secret, but illegal. It is claimed at Washington that, if the way was open for competition, it would be strong among the great bankers of the world for the negotiation of the bonds. This may, or may not, be true; but, at least, whatever is done should be done openly, and with the sanction of law. The present condition of the European money markets is unfavorable to large transactions, and, on that account, there seems no reason for haste. The foreign money markets are likely to be better disposed for such transactions next spring than now, and a carefully considered plan, authorized by law by that time, will be soon enough.

BANKERS LIABLE AS BROKERS.

The New York *Sun* of the 13th says: "Some time ago seventy-five suits were instituted against ex-Collector Shook of the Thirty-second District, in the United States Circuit Court, by bankers to recover $5,000,000 taxes collected from them as brokers. The Collector, in enforcing payment of these taxes, held that bankers were liable to taxation as brokers: *First*—On sales made by them of their own stock sold by them in the market. Secondly—On sales made of stocks delivered to them to be sold. Thirdly—On stocks bought by them on orders, where margins were deposited, the stocks being carried by the bankers and sold at the option of the person depositing the margins.

"A test suit of Hiram M. Northrup and others covering all the points involved was brought to trial, it being understood that the disposition of this case would be conclusive. The amount involved was $20,830.19. This suit was argued at great length some months ago before Judge Woodruff, Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, James R. Doolittle, ex-Attorney General Stanbery, and Judge Bartley, of Washington, appearing for the plaintiffs, and United States District Attorney Davis and Assistant District Attorney L. W. Emerson for the defendant.

"Judge Woodruff, yesterday, gave his decision in favor of Mr. Shook, holding that, as the evidence showed that the taxes were paid to the defendant as Collector, without any formal protest, and that the defendant paid over the moneys he received to the Government, he was not thereafter personally liable. Judge Woodruff further decides that the plaintiffs were 'bankers, doing business as brokers,' and as such were legally assessed."

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117¼	117⅝
5-20s of '62, ex. int	112⅜	112⅞
5-20s of '64, ex. int	112⅜	113
5-20s of '65, ex. int	113	113¼
5-20s of '65, January and July	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '67, January and July	116	116⅜
5-20s of '68, January and July	116½	116⅛
10-40s	109⅜	109⅝
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	110⅛	110⅜
U. S. Currency 6s, ex. int	112⅜	112⅝
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	92½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s 93@95		....
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109@110½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Dec. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 35, Walker's Block 11, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $600.

Lots 11 to 18, in Block 2, of Walker & Weston's Block 4, of n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $4,400.

Lots 28 and 29, in Block 2, of Race & Pearson's Subdivision, in w ½ s e ¼ Sec 23, 39, 13, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $1,400.

Prairie av, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 24x121 ft, with stone front building, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $18,000.

Lot 28, in Block 1, of Davis' n ½ s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $1,400.

Hanover st, 100 ft n of Kossuth st, w f, 24x90 ft, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 30, in Block 3, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $650.

Morgan st, between Polk and Taylor sts, e f, Lots 14 and 15, in Block 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,575.

Lot 15, in Crane's Lots 3 to 6, in Block 2, United States Bank Addition, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 19, in Block 11, in Ashland Second Addition, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $4,000.

West Twelfth st, w of and near Wood st, s f, Lot 140, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 27 to 32, in Block 1, of Morton's e ½ n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,100.

Henry st, between Loomis and Throop sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $1,200.

Undivided ½ of Lot 7, in Albin's Lot 4, of Block 2, Rockwell's Addition, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $500.

Lots 45 and 46, in Block 15, of e ½, Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Dec. 6; consideration, $3,500.

Burnside st, bet Thirty-eight and Thirty-ninth sts, w f, 25x110 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Second st, bet Western av and Oakley st, n f, Lots 10 to 12, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $1,900.

Clayton st, 150 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 25x125¼ ft, dated July 24; consideration, $700.

Eighteenth place, 116 ft e of Brown st, s f, 24x81½ ft, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $850.

Gennessee av, 300 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 100x125 ft, with 100x125 ft on Mowry st in same Subdivision, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $3,100.

West Eighteenth st, 116 ft e of Brown st, n f, 24x81½ ft, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $1,050.

West Twentieth st, 75 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $700.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 25, in Sheldon et al., e 10 acres of Block 19, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $3,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Part of Lots 13 and 14, in Lavinia & Co. Subdivision in s ½ of n e ¼, Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $62,500.

Lot 80, in Fish & Young's part of Lot 8, w of Wallace st, of s ½ s ½ s w ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $450.

W ½ of Lot 2, in Block 2, of Packer's Second Addition, dated Dec. 12; consideration, $3,750.

Same as the above, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $3,750.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	8,097	5,648	10,830	4,960
Wheat, bu	64,840	28,387	24,661	350
Corn, bu	61,360	155,850	5,926	7,817
Oats, bu	60,090	36,012	16,539	10,233
Rye, bu	3,875	2,934	1,100	2,623
Barley, bu	23,040	26,536	10,513	5,868
Grass Seed, lbs	56,470	28,000	5,820	44,802
Flax Seed, lbs	47,948	....	40,800	....
Broom Corn, lbs	38,500	67,740	20,000	586
Cured Meats, lbs	344,970	220,470	2486,931	3367,924
Beef, brls	....	130	20	140
Pork, brls	179	244	1,778	751
Lard, lbs	229,180	228,680	650,225	825,489
Tallow, lbs	34,650	40,140	37,060	....
Butter, lbs	53,395	69,037	43,020	50,320
Dressed Hogs, No	1,008	2,179	1,795	2,530
Live Hogs, No	15,433	15,517	3,288	2,661
Cattle, No	251	482	918	1,173
Sheep, No	232	295	208	714
Hides, lbs	170,818	129,090	204,301	192,997
Highwines, brls	400	402	975	718
Wool, lbs	98,389	139,220	143,251	64,039
Potatoes, bu	1,821	352	....	....
Lumber, m ft	282	462	1,488	831
Shingles, m	480	157	161	496
Lath, m	520	40	7	5
Salt, brls	815	100	846	4,146

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 5,159 bu wheat, 4,258 bu corn, 748 bu oats, 1,335 bu rye, 14,544 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 161 cars wheat, 168 cars corn, 40 cars oats, 12 cars rye, 32 cars barley. Total, 413 cars, or 162,000 bu.

An attempt is being made to partially wriggle out of the odium of the barley scrape by charging certain warehousemen with collusion in the matter. So far as we can ascertain, there is not the least ground for such a charge. The warehousemen have had nothing to do with it, further than to serve out the grain at one house, when the receipts and empty cars were presented, and take it in at another house when offered there. They had nothing to do with the inspection, in either case. We may further say for Armour, Dole & Co., that they have uniformly refused to receive doctored grain into their houses. It would be well if other warehousemen would take the same position and adhere to it; or, if they must receive it, place it in special bin, and under no circumstances mix it with grain that has not been raised in grade. If they would do this, the honest cleaning of grain for actual use would not be interfered with, while the dirty part of the business would be stopped off effectually, and with little trouble. Cannot our warehousemen agree upon this, as an act of justice to the trade? They would probably find such action to be duly appreciated among honest men.

For the Inspectors, it is stated that the barley which was inspected as No. 3 into the Armour & Dole Elevator, some two months ago, was so graded because it was soft—"going through the sweat"—and that that process, having terminated, it is now real No. 2 barley. It will probably be definitely ascertained just where the blame does lie.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active to-day, and averaged a shade higher, the only marked advance being in wheat. Our receipts continue liberal, and the shipments are fair for the season, with the exception of corn. The mild weather, which is generally looked upon as unusual for this time of the year, is helping our receipts of grain, without making any material difference in the shipments, while the continued stringency of the money market tends to restrict trading. The grocery trade was quiet, with no material variation in prices. Coffee, sugars, and most other goods in the list were firm. Dry goods were active for this period of the week and for the season, and a firm, buoyant tone pervaded the market both for woollen and cotton textiles. In the butter market, there was considerable trading on local and shipping accounts, and most descriptions were firmly held at former quotations. Cheese continues dull and unchanged. Coal was firm at the quoted prices. There was an easier feeling in the hay market, owing to better receipts. Hides and leather remain firm as previously quoted. In the oil market an easier feeling was noted in lard and turpentine. Other varieties were quoted firm. The demand for lumber continues fair for the season, prices undergoing no important change. Brick, lime, cement, etc., continue in light demand, prices ruling steady. Iron, tin, copper, nails, etc., were in moderate request, and steady at previous quotations. There is a fair inquiry for cooperage, with ample offerings. The wool market was quiet and unchanged. Hops continue to rule firm at 35@40c for prime Wisconsin. Salt was in fair demand; the recent advance is sustained. Ground alum is now quoted at $2.75. Seeds were quiet and without material change. Prime timothy quoted at $3.20@3.25; clover at $5.15@5.20. The street markets were very quiet, the attendance of the retail dealers being very light. Poultry was dull and unchanged; there was a light inquiry for chickens and turkeys, with the supply liberal. Game was in demand and firm at $4.75@5.00 for prairie chickens, and $1.60@1.75 for quail. Green fruits were in light request. Apples are steady at $3.00@3.75 per brl, and cultivated cranberries $10.00@11.50.

Highwines were quiet and firm at the advance gained on Saturday. New York was reported stronger at 98c, which caused some of our operators to talk about 92c as the probable figure here; but buyers were few, and unwilling to take hold at a further advance. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 90c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in good shipping demand, to the extent of the offerings; and advanced 5@10c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with live. Sales were made principally at $4.50@4.55 for good lots, closing firm at $4.55@4.60. Sales were reported of 94 head at $4.62½; 93 at $4.60; 120 at $4.55; 791 at $4.50; 12 at $4.87½. Total, 1,110 head.

Provisions were rather more active, and firm, in sympathy with the quoted advance in live hogs. Lard and meats were steady at the prices of Saturday, except that some of the cash lard sold was at a slight decline. Mess pork was about 10c per brl higher, for future, and 20@25c higher for present delivery. Green hams were active and a shade firmer. There was a fair inquiry all round, though the usual buyers of meats for export still hang back in a way that is only accounted for by the fact that their principals are watching other markets, where several orders have been filled recently on slightly easier terms than could be obtained here. The different markets are now more nearly equal than heretofore. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $11.00@11.50; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.62½@11.75; do seller January, $11.75; do seller March, seller February, $11.87½; do seller March, $12.00@12.05; do seller April, $12.00@12.15; prime mess, $10.75. Lard, cash, $7.10; for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, $7.12½@7.15; do seller February, $7.25@7.30; do seller March, $7.30@7.55. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@9c, and green hams at 7⅛@7⅝c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅛c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅛@3⅛c; do rough sides, 4¾@4⅞c; do short ribs, 5⅛c; do short clear, 5½c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 3⅛c for shoulders; 5⅛@5⅝c for short ribs, and 5⅛@6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 3⅝c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 5⅛@5⅝c for Cumberlands; 5⅝c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅛@6⅛c for short clear; 8⅛@8⅝c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.50@30.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork at $11.75; 1,750 brls do seller January at $11.75; 750 brls do seller March at $12.00; 250 tcs lard at $7.12½; 300 tcs do at $7.07½; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 3⅛c; 300 boxes short ribs at 6c; 10,000 lbs short clear at 6⅛c; 350 boxes do (part seller January) at 6⅛c; 500 boxes long and short clear, seller January, at 6⅛c; 20,000 lbs green hams (13½ lbs) at 8c; 10,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at $7.12½; 80,000 lbs and 10,000 pcs do at $7.10; 60,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 6⅜c; 50 boxes long cut hams (18 lbs) at 8⅛c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams (17½ lbs) at 8c; 150 brls city butchers' tallow at 7⅝c.

Flour was dull and steady. The weakness reported from New York, and the more liberal receipts here, caused buyers to hold back, but did not bring out offers of concessions on the part of sellers. Buckwheat flour was firm at $8.00, and bran steady. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $8.00; 50 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Paragon) at $6.50; 100 brls do (White Rose) at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do (Gold Medal) at $6.00; 400 brls on private terms; 65 brls buckwheat at $8.00. Total, 1,040 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.00, on track; 10 tons shorts at $12.00, at mill.

Wheat was active, and averaged ⅝@1c higher than on Saturday, but was irregular, strong early, and weak late. The market was excited by the report that the deficiency of Great Britain is estimated at 100,000,000 bu, and that considerable damage had been done to the winter wheat by floods in Europe, while danger to our own is apprehended on account of lack of snow to furnish the usual winter blanket. These things brought out an active speculative demand, which abated soon after 12 o'clock, when it was found that Liverpool was unchanged, and New York only a shade firmer. There was not much shipping demand to-day, but there were numerous anticipations of a brisk shipping movement in the spring, and the remark was often heard that, if wheat will be worth $1.50 in the summer, it surely ought to be worth $1.15 now. The demand was principally for seller January, which opened at $1.14¾, advanced to $1.15¼, declined to $1.15, advanced to $1.15⅝, fell to $1.14¾, and closed at $1.15⅛. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.13¾@1.14⅝, closing at $1.14⅛. Seller February sold at $1.16⅝@1.17¾, closing at $1.17¾. No. 1 spring was quoted at $1.21@1.22; No. 3 do at $1.02@1.03, and rejected do at 92@93c, the inside for receipts in North Side houses. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.22; 400 bu do at $1.21; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.14⅝; 42,200 bu do at $1.14½; 10,000 bu do at $1.14⅜; 14,800 bu do at $1.14¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.14⅛; 11,600 bu do at $1.14; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.03; 1,600 bu do at $1.02⅞; 2,000 bu do at $1.02½; 1,600 bu do at $1.02¼; 2,000 bu do at $1.02; 400 bu rejected spring at 93c; 800 bu do at 92½c; 400 bu do at 92¼c; 800 bu do at 92c. Total, 106,400 bu.

Corn was more active than for several days past, but ⅛@¼c lower than on Saturday, being weak within a small range, though reported strong in New York. There was a good demand early, in sympathy with wheat, as it was felt that if the European wheat deficiency be as large as represented it must be filled to a considerable extent with corn. But there was no shipping inquiry to speak of, and the speculative market grew very tame when New York was reported dull near the close. Seller January opened at 31⅝c, and declined to 31⅛c. Seller the month or cash No. 2 opened at 31c, and closed at 30⅞c. Seller February sold at 31⅛@32⅛c; seller May at 36@36⅛c; and seller June at 36⅜@37c. Rejected was steady at 29⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 47,800 bu No. 2 at 31c; 9,000 bu do at 30⅞c; 3,600 bu rejected at 29⅛c. Total, 60,400 bu.

Oats were more active, and a shade firmer than at the close of Saturday, when the market had dropped ⅜@1c per bu during the session. There was a fair demand at the reduced quotations, though New York was dull; but the market closed at inside prices when the latest New York telegram was read "heavy." Seller the month sold at 24⅛@24⅜c; seller January at 24⅜@24⅛c; seller February at 25@25⅛c, and seller March at 25⅜c. For seller May 28⅛c was bid. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 at 24⅛c; 18,600 bu do at 24⅛c; 20,600 bu do at 24⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 23⅛c; 600 bu do at 23c; 1,200 bu do at 22⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 22c. Total, 49,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the advance established last week, the receipts continuing small. Cash sales were limited to 2,800 bu No. 2 at 63c. Rejected was nominal at 57c.

Barley was more active, but irregular. No. 2 was firm at Saturday's prices, at 61½@61⅜c in ordinary houses, and 62@62½c seller January. No. 3 was weak at 48⅛c in ordinary houses, 49½c in Rock Island, and 53c in Armour, Dole & Co.'s houses. Rejected was dull at 39@39½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.), 67c; 800 bu do at 61⅜c; 6,000 bu do at 61⅛c; 1,200 bu No. 3 (A., D. & Co.) at 53c; 1,200 bu do at 49⅛c; 800 bu do at 49⅛c; 6,800 bu do at 49c; 1,200 bu do at 48⅛c; 7,600 bu do at 48⅛c; 400 bu rejected at 39⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 39c; 800 bu by sample at 84c del.; 800 bu do at 82c; 1,600 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 76c; 1,600 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 72c; 800 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 50c, all on track; 400 bu do at 73c; 800 bu do at 72c, all del. Total, 38,000 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The amount of grain frozen in on the New York canals was, Dec. 7, 1872, estimated: Wheat, 52,120 bu; corn, 164,457 bu; oats, 85,200 bu; barley, 78,138 bu; against amount at close of navigation in 1871: Wheat, 1,118,000 bu; corn, 1,100,000 bu; oats, 623,000 bu; barley, 300,000 bu.

Oregon is expected to have a surplus of wheat for export, including 7,000 tons of old crop, of 90,000 tons. Five vessels have sailed with 96,920 centals, 4,846 tons of wheat, and vessels are loading with 8,000 tons more, leaving 62,000 tons, which will require 52 vessels of the average size to transport it.

There were in transit for the United Kingdom on the 21st of November, 1872, exclusive of steamer shipments from America and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic, 373 cargoes of wheat and 104 cargoes of corn, against 393 cargoes of wheat and 69 cargoes of corn the corresponding week in 1872, and 480 cargoes of wheat and 199 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1870. There are included in the amount of wheat as above, 130 cargoes from San Francisco and other places on the Pacific coast, averaging 47,000 bu each, and 243 cargoes of wheat from all other ports, averaging about 24,000 bu each, making the amount in transit Nov. 21, 1872, equal to 11,942,000 bu.

Advices from Odessa, under date of Nov. 9, state that, with small spot stocks and the sparse supplies from the interior, which were daily diminishing, cereals were firmly held, notwithstanding the small encouragement to be derived from the foreign advices.

The comparative stocks of grain at Stettin, Germany:

	1872. Nov. 11.	1871. Dec. 31.	1870. Dec. 31.	1869. Dec. 31.
Wheat, bu	176,000	364,090	320,000	340,000
Barley, bu	80,000	44,000	72,000	72,000
Rye, bu	800,000	340,000	209,000	19,200
Oats, bu	64,000	44,000	80,000	32,000
Peas, bu	8,000	8,000	....	....

The supply of grain at Stettin since the harvest has been small, and only moderately in excess of the wants for home consumption.

Advices from Antwerp, under date of Nov. 16, state that at the opening of the Belgian Parliament the Finance Minister introduced a bill for the importation free of duty into Belgium of all foreign cereals, which bill was expected speedily to become a law.

The exports from Cronstadt from the opening of navigation to Nov. 18, 1872, have been: Wheat, 570,040 qrs; barley, 1,048 qrs; rye, 557,869 qrs; oats, 409,563 qrs; linseed, 517,462 qrs; linseed cake, 3,677 tons, against the corresponding period in 1871: Wheat, 967,211 qrs; barley, 27,257 qrs; rye, 526,756 qrs; oats, 1,106,439 qrs; linseed, 526,957 qrs.

The imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the week ending Nov. 16, 1872, and from Sept. 1 to dates as below indicated:

	1872. Week Nov. 16. Cwts. 112 lbs.	1872-73. Sept. 1 to Nov. 16. Cwts. 112 lbs.	1871-72 Sept. 2 to Nov. 18. Cwts. 112 lbs.	1870-71. Sept. 3 to Nov. 19. Cwts. 112 lbs.
Flour	117,184	1,289,934	719,818	965,065
Wheat	993,052	12,442,276	11,442,167	7,317,906
Corn	460,643	8,397,195	6,091,451	6,327,820
Oats	178,218	2,562,778	2,740,073	2,142,311
Barley	348,556	2,413,043	2,470,720	1,129,924
Rye, &c	2,544	118,287	74,224	25,368
Peas	47,433	387,897	123,024	195,786
Beans	22,311	691,643	917,147	290,500
Total	2,172,111	27,122,983	23,600,224	17,694,180

Comparative aggregate receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and St. Louis, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 7, inclusive, for four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Flour brls	4,549,144	5,093,276	5,497,405	5,678,075
Wheat, bu	38,421,819	47,924,575	46,870,558	49,834,818
Corn, bu	50,320,584	55,885,203	32,354,090	22,038,953
Oats, bu	24,496,281	26,646,508	18,614,707	16,215,472
Barley, bu	7,440,821	5,248,226	5,261,321	7,051,707
Rye, bu	1,745,245	2,637,015	1,545,686	1,680,009
Total, bu	122,424,750	135,842,830	109,636,857	102,840,459

Comparative shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Louis, Toledo, Cleveland, and Detroit, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 7, inclusive, for four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.*	1869.*
Flour, brls	4,406,917	4,286,838	4,021,383	4,413,107
Wheat, bu	30,354,102	35,863,936	37,583,378	34,179,764
Corn, bu	66,190,216	49,039,838	21,280,183	23,508,776
Oats, bu	18,445,945	16,619,446	11,815,629	9,892,654
Barley, bu	5,522,218	3,282,605	2,973,718	470,715
Rye, bu	1,174,238	2,373,582	1,562,468	878,267
Total	121,695,714	106,179,408	75,221,340	68,220,186

*St. Louis and Duluth not included.

Grain movement at Montreal from Jan. 1 to Dec. 4, 1872:

	Receipts. 1872.	Receipts. 1871.	Exports. 1872.	Exports. 1871.
Flour, brls	859,091	914,563	720,682	443,292
Wheat, bu	4,501,932	7,980,109	3,619,118	7,304,080
Corn, bu	7,634,398	2,079,513	7,467,288	2,799,374
Oats, bu	52,683	38,218	406,150	2,445
Barley, bu	59,750	59,424	103,101	59,025
Rye, bu	8,900	4,025	874	72
Peas, bu	369,259	270,336	1,062,994	733,554
Tot. grain	12,656,912	10,431,635	12,659,525	10,798,550

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to Dec. 10	180,625	5,256,030	7,494,312
New Orleans, to Dec. 4	2,956	....	207,647
Philadelphia, to Dec. 7	....	198,913	1,070,458
Baltimore, to Dec. 7	29	23,129	945,651
Boston, to Dec. 7	1,399	136,728	443,837
San Francisco, to Nov. 29	3,476	4,501,440	....
Other ports to latest date	....	....	....
Total, 1872-73	198,483	10,807,896	10,161,505
Total, 1871-72	138,395	7,958,698	5,149,933
Total, 1871-70	350,307	7,680,602	58,686
Total, 1869-70	362,049	10,171,682	....

To the Continent:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York, to Dec. 10	1,276	167,736	86,351	16,067
Other ports to latest dates	5	......	44,397	....
Total, 1872-73	1,281	167,736	130,848	16,067
Total, 1871-72	7,162	2,186,972	183,490	288,249
Total, 1870-71	25,987	589,975	......	......
Total, 1869-70	5,235	431,160	......	31,328

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, rail, and New York canals, was, Dec. 7, 1872:

In store at—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,302,275	5,675,730	1,808,665	624,534
Albany	7,000	54,300	88,000	487,000
Buffalo	486,100	239,100	116,600	124,300
*Chicago	608,320	744,130	672,448	276,651
Milwaukee	230,020	44,000	122,000	75,000
Duluth	70,041	....	....	....
Toledo	232,560	277,438	138,233	12,000
Detroit	110,306	17,494	44,474	42,761
*Oswego	250,000	290,000	50,000	70,000
St. Louis	424,784	124,973	103,873	129,245
Boston	25,017	147,163	102,000	90,322
Toronto	27,434	850	4,327	56,111
Montreal	223,500	398,246	69,748	11,000
Philadelphia	230,000	170,000	80,000	40,000
Baltimore	204,000	258,998	75,000	....
Rail shipments	222,657	181,995	191,743	74,306
Lake shipments	52,120	164,457	85,200	78,138
Total—Dec. 7, '72	4,873,088	8,681,933	3,627,495	2,401,569
Nov. 30, '72	5,089,155	8,347,400	3,720,245	2,469,805
Nov. 23, '72	5,808,412	9,199,272	3,729,062	3,132,773
Nov. 16, '72	6,333,774	10,425,883	4,333,236	3,289,645
Nov. 9, '72	6,934,889	10,988,874	4,721,152	3,119,662
Nov. 2, '72	7,453,804	12,235,517	4,681,295	3,228,612
Dec. 9, '71	10,614,038	5,212,517	5,185,201	2,628,842

* Estimated.

Stock afloat in New York and Buffalo not included.

LUMBER.

BAY CITY, Mich., Dec. 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of December, 10th inst., I find some lumber statistics which are not entirely correct. Allow me to state that there are eighty-four lumber mills on the Saginaw River, and their product for 1871 foots up as follows:

Lumber, feet	529,682,878
Lath	62,850,900
Staves	13,538,437
Shingles	187,691,500

The number of men employed in the saw-mills was 3,140; capital invested, $4,238,000. The product for the season just closed will probably not exceed 450,000,000 feet, owing to the lateness of the season. When the mills commenced operations, and also to a strike of the mill employes, which occurred in July. Some mills lost nearly sixty days' running time during the season. The amount of lumber unshipped is greatly in excess of that of 1871, owing to a scarcity of carrying capacity, and the high freights which ruled for two months previous to the close of navigation. Many of the mills are to be extensively repaired this winter, and the capacity of the mills on the river will be thus increased nearly, if not quite, one-quarter.

The weather, thus far, for operations in the woods, has been fine. If the spring is favorable for getting the logs down from the streams, next season's product will exceed that of any year in the history of lumbering operations on the Saginaw River.

ED. D. COWLES.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

The *Country Gentleman* (England) has the following:

The *Mark Lane Express*, November 11, says the announcement of the deficiency of the late wheat harvest has elicited a good deal of information on the subject of the foreign sources of supply. For some years the bulk of the imports have come from the United States and the various ports of Northern and Southern Russia; but last year America had less than usual to spare, while Russia had more. This season the case is reversed, for the Eastern or Atlantic States have five per cent according to others in the late crop more than that of 1871, which will enable them to send a larger supply to Europe.

On the other hand, the crop of wheat in Southern Russia—whence by the ports on the Black Sea so large supplies have been received of late years—has this year had a very unfavorable harvest, and is said to have little to spare; while stocks of old wheat at the Black Sea ports were cleared out at and immediately after harvest. Nor is Southern Russia the only country in Europe that is thus deficient; Hungary and the Danubian provinces are equally bare, and instead of Hungary exporting wheat to France and other States, she is now importing for her own consumption. Germany has been receiving, instead of supplying other States with wheat, and Belgium, Switzerland, and Northern Italy are in the same predicament. France, indeed, appears to be the only European country which has a surplus of wheat to spare.

Then turning to the more distant sources of supply—Australia and California: It appears that the season has been favorable for wheat in Australia, but prices were high, and some 2,000 tons were shipped to Sydney from California, when they fell. It is now probable that some shipments may be made to England, but to no great extent, on account of the long voyage and danger of damage to the grain by sea water. From California a large amount is expected, and much is said about the great yield and immense amount grown there. That California has a good crop, no one doubts, but that she will export much over half the amount of wheat many newspaper reports from there have indicated, is not so clear. Having had two poor harvests—the last one disastrously so—her farmers and journals were very highly elated with the present good crop. Hence, though California has done well, there is much reason to believe her exports will be little if any more than half of the more extravagant estimates made earlier in the season. At least the latest reports from that State clearly indicate that this may be the case.

As to the amount to spare in the Atlantic States—instead of there being more to export, I think there is much less, and that to secure the increase above indicated the crop of California must be included. There appears to be two reasons for the conclusion. I think there were fewer bushels of merchantable wheat secured than in 1871, and that there were some millions of bushels more of old wheat held than there was at the last harvest. All the statistics of the movements of wheat since harvest, tend strongly to confirm this opinion. This being the case, I might almost suppose the *Mark Lane Express* had fallen into an error in regard to the California crop—had reference to the whole crop grown in the United States, and then that of California by itself besides. But then I know the exaggerated reports published here may mislead, even to this extent. That such inflated reports affect prices few can deny, at least after their effects are seen.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and declined ⅛c, No. 2 spring sold at $1.13⅞@1.14 seller the month, and $1.14⅝@1.14⅞ seller January, both options closing at the inside. Corn and other grain was inactive and nominally the same as at the close of 'Change. Provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

ALCOHOL—Was in good demand and firmer; 94 per cent proof is now quoted at $1.80@1.85.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand for the better grades, but common red brush is in large supply and very dull. Prices are unchanged, as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—There is a fair inquiry for choice beans, with the offerings of such rather light. Common beans are plenty and dull. We quote: Navies at $2.25@2.35; fair to good at $1.50@2.00; common to medium at $1.25@1.40. Sales include 4 bags navy at $2.35; 22 sacks do at $2.25; 20 sacks at $1.90; 12 bags medium at $1.65; 40 bu at $1.50.

BUTTER—Business in this department continues fairly active, and, if we except medium grades, the market is firm at full former rates. Notwithstanding the continued liberal receipts, stocks are not accumulating to any unusual extent, and holders do not seem anxious to realize at any material concession from the quotations, which are as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@23c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Continues firm at former quotations. The demand is light, and mainly confied to burlaps and gunnies. We repeat our list: Stark, 35c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue quiet and steady. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls), $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40@45 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.50
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—In the canned goods market fair activity was witnessed, and the feeling among dealers was one of firmness. Prices were unchanged. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.50
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.15@2.25
Corn, Elgin	2.60@2.70
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@3.00
Corn, Yarmouth	2.65@2.85
Peas, 2 lb	2.90@3.00
Lima Beans, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Succotash, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Lobster, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 1 lb	3.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 1 lb	2.25
	1.50

CHEESE—The condition of this market was unchanged. The demand does not improve, and in sympathy with the Eastern market prices are weak and unsettled. Tolerably full prices are being realized for prime factory, but anything off in flavor may be bought at a liberal concession. We quote: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 12@13½c; Western factory, 12@13½c.

COAL—Prices of coal remain unchanged. The stock of anthracite, and of some varieties of soft coal also, are extremely light, and dealers predict a further advance in the former. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.50; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00@7.50.

COOPERAGE—There was a fair inquiry for pork and whiskey barrels and lard tierces. Prices are a shade easier for pork barrels; sales being made at $1.50. Other descriptions were without change. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.60; lard tierces, $1.85@1.95; whiskey barrels, $2.25@2.35; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 6@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@37.00 per m. Sales include 1 car pork barrels at $1.50; 1 car lard tierces at $1.95.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—There was a fair inquiry for the holiday trade. The receipts are light, as pears cannot now be sent here with safety. We continue to quote: East Beurre pears at $4.50; Beurre Gris do at $4.25@4.50; winter Nellis do at $3.50@4.00; Rein di Nice grapes at 25c; Tokay, 25c; Muscat, 20c.

EGGS—The inquiry was light and chiefly from the local trade. Prices are irregular, fresh quotable at 27@29c; pickled at 20@23c. Sales include 32 cases at 29c; 1,200 doz at 27@28c; 15 cases pickled at 22c; 600 doz at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were in very fair demand for home consumption and shipment. The offerings are fair. We continue to quote: Prime live geese at 63@65c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@72c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@60c, according to quality; chickens, 6@8c.

FISH—Whitefish and No. 1 mackerel were decidedly firm, but other varieties were only moderately so. Trade continues slack, the inquiry, as for some time past, being mainly of a local character. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1, bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank cod-fish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The general market was again reported fairly active, and, if we except raisins, which are in liberal supply and easier, prices ruled steady and firm. The market is now well stocked, both with domestic and foreign varieties, and a very satisfactory business is doing. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, $2.60@2.70; blackberries, new, 10½@11½c; raspberries, 43@44c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 5½@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do, 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6c; do Western, 6½@7c; Michigan, 7½@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; Almonds; Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

GAME—Grouse continue in good shipping request. Chickens are firmer at $4.75@5.00, and quail at $1.50@1.75; mallard ducks are scarce, and sell at $3.00@3.25; rabbits quotable at $1.25@1.50; venison at 5@7c for carcass; saddles, 12½c. Sales include 40 doz prairie chickens at $5.00; 20 doz quails at $1.75; 18 doz do at $1.50; 6 doz partridges at $5.00; 9 doz mallard ducks at $3.00@3.25; 38 doz rabbits at $1.50; 10 doz do at $1.25; 20 venison saddles at 12½c; 5 carcasses do at 5@7c; 4 doz squirrels at 75c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in light demand at last week's prices. Small lots are being shipped to the neighboring towns whenever the weather permits. We continue to quote apples at $3.00@3.75 for choice lots. Cranberries are in moderate request at $10.00@11.50 per brl for cultivated, and $7.00@9.00 for wild. Sales include 1 car apples at $3.00 on track; 240 brls do at $3.50; 125 brls at $3.25; 80 brls at $2.50@3.00; 40 brls cranberries at $10.50@11.50; 12 brls do at $10.00.

GROCERIES—Trade was rather quiet all around to-day, and prices ruled steady and unchanged. The demand was principally from interior dealers, and confined to small orders to supply current wants. Below are the prices current:

BI-CARB SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O.G. Java, 25½@25½c; Java, No. 2, 23½@24½c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@23c; prime Rio, 22½@22¾c; good do, 21½@21¾c; common do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 22½@23c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23¾@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 12¼@12½c; B, 12¼@12½c; extra C, 12¼@12½c; C, No. 2, 12@12¼c; yellow C, 11¼@11½c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11½@11½c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 73@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Timothy is in better supply, and the market begins to show signs of weakness, but, as yet, there is no quotable decline. Much of the hay now coming in is of inferior quality, and has to be sold at a material concession. Prime offerings still command the following quotations, which are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@18.00; timothy, loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Very little change was noticeable in the hide market. Steady activity prevails, and the late advance is maintained. We repeat our list as follows: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were in a moderate demand, on both local and interior account. The market continues firm at 35@40c for prime. We quote: Prime Wisconsin at 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 40@45c.

HONEY—Was in the usual demand. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Eastern at 30c; prime Western, 25@28c; fair grades, 18@20c; strained honey, 12½@15c.

IRON AND STEEL—This market continues moderately active and steady, at the annexed range of prices:

Flat iron	5	@ 5	2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5	5-10@ 5	5-10	rates
Light bands	5	@ 6	2-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@ 6	5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@ 7½		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½		rates
Russia iron		20c		℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		℔ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20		rates
English tool steel	21	@22		rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c		℔ lb

LEATHER—Met with a good demand and the prices given below were firmly adhered to:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	40
Country harness	36@	37
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	24@	26
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	38
Rough upper, heavy	32@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@	35
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00	
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00	
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—Was in fair demand for the season. Prices rule steady as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	38.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@35.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ℔ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	[illegible]

Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	65.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	20.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@18.00

LEMONS—Were in moderate request. The offerings are light, but ample. Oranges are in fair demand. We quote: Palermo and Malaga lemons at $6.50@7.00; New Orleans oranges at $10.00 per brl; Valencia do at $14.00 per case; Malaga grapes at $8.50 per keg (25 lbs).

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and steady. The prevalence of the horse disease in the country affects trade to a considerable extent. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $4.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—The stocks are light, but equal to the present demand. Prices are unchanged, as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½; 3d do, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—We quote an advance in pitch and tar, caused by an advance in the Eastern markets; otherwise prices are without change. Trade is quiet. We quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@	6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.50	@	7.50
Tar, ℔ brl	6.50	@	7.50

OILS—Turpentine was a trifle easier, owing to a decline at the East. Lard oil continues weak and unsettled, in sympathy with the raw material. Carbon, linseed, whale, and other descriptions were quoted firm. We repeat our list: Carbon, 27@28c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68c; straits, 72c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—The following quotations are furnished:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	11.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.00@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.50
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—The market was very quiet to-day. There seems to have been rather more inquiry for good chickens for the past few days, and, as the offerings of such are light, dealers are holding them at $3.25@3.50. Turkeys rule steady at 10@12½c for fair to choice. Geese are very plenty. Live sold at $6.00@8.00; dressed at $7.00@12.00; the latter price for very choice. Sales include 800 lbs dressed turkeys at 12@12½c; 5 brls choice packed at 13c; 2,700 lbs at 10@11c; 500 lbs good at 9c; 300 lbs poor at 7c; 5 doz chickens at $3.25; 65 doz do at $2.75@3.00; 30 doz at $2.25@2.50; 15 doz at $2.00; 4 doz geese, choice, at $10.00@12.00; 10 doz at $7.00@9.00; 10 coops do at $10.00; 13 coops at $6.00@8.00; 20 doz ducks at $3.75@4.25; 15 coops do at $3.00.

POTATOES—Are in demand, choice sound peachblows bringing 70@75c on track, and 80c delivered. The receipts are very light. Potatoes sell from store at 80@85c. Sales include 3 cars peachblows at 80c, delivered; 150 bu in small lots at 90c; 300 bu do at 85c.

SALT—Is in good demand. The recent advance is sustained. Ground alum is now quoted at $2.75. Prices rule as follows: Onondaga fine, $2.40; Saginaw fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.30; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in the average demand, with prices steady at the following range:

FOUR-PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅞ by 3x9⅞	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	57c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	60c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—The market was very quiet. Prices were without material change. We continue to quote timothy at $3.20@3.25 for prime; common to good, $2.60@3.00. Clover quiet, and prime a shade firmer, quotable at $4.75@5.20 for ordinary. Mammoth, $5.40@5.60. Flax, $1.65@1.75. Hungarian, 80@85c. Buckwheat sold at $1.02½. Sales were reported of 6 bags timothy at $2.95; 17 bags clover at $5.20; 59 bags buckwheat good at $1.02½.

TEAS—No new feature was developed in connection with this market. Choice grades remain firm, while the poorer sorts are weak and nominally lower. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 75@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, [illegible] 80@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade was fair, and the prices given below were well sustained.

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Was firm as follows: Beech, $13.00; Maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged. Wool is coming in quite freely, and stocks are increasing; also, in better assortment. Quotations continue to range as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@67c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@59c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	54@56c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, medium light	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	55@56c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	32@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	40@44c
Super, pulled	38@42c
Extra, pulled	43@48c
	43@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 1,869 head. There was no life in the cattle trade today. Buyers were scarce, and the few in attendance were seemingly indifferent, and although the supply was not large, one-half the number would have satisfied all demands. In prices there was no decided change, the market ruling easy at the low rates established last week. Shippers, feeders, and local butchers took a few car loads each at $4.25@6.00 for common to extra shipping steers; at $2.80@3.50 for stockers, and at $2.00@4.00 for butchers' stuff.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,500 to 1,400 lbs	5.25@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.50@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.00

HOGS—There was an active inquiry from packers, and shippers also took hold with considerable interest, and, between these two classes of buyers, the supply was readily disposed of. The moderate receipts (16,533 head) induced a firmer feeling, and sellers succeeded in working up prices a little, the advance averaging about 5c per 100 lbs, as compared with Saturday's closing rates. Sales were effected at $3.70@3.75 for common, at $3.80@3.85 for medium to good, and at $3.90@4.00 for prime to choice. Most of the sales were at $3.75@3.90.

SHEEP—The market was quiet and weak, at $3.25@3.50 for poor, at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to really choice.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL.

A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens JAN. 15th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of training, and discipline as to manners and character, and the superior mode and course of instruction have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

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CHICAGO TRIBUN[illegible]

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THE DAILY.

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The pioneer among Western journals in

THE LIBERAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH,

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As a home newspaper, with Chicago [illegible] large and competent Local and Commercial [illegible] maintained a faithful and full presentment of

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A FAITHFUL AND VIGILANT MEDIUM OF CURRENT NEWS,

THE TRIBUNE has associated features that have placed it in the front rank of journalism.

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At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and competent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, no effort will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in an attractive shape before its readers. To the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now surpassed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for a forward its principles. We hold these principles essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain those who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the administration of General Grant, and shall support all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

National, State, and Local, and to be an organ of progress rather than of Party. It will endeavor to give its readers the exact truth in all matters of public concern, accompanied by independent views and fair criticism.

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GENERAL CULTURE, AND THE PROGRESS OF [illegible] all made more prominent features of THE WEEKLY heretofore. Tales and sketches, original and selected, will be furnished in each number.

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COPPER-TOED.

Policeman Kicked Down the Steps of Turner Hall.

[illegible] to Prevent "Informers" from Obtaining Evidence Against Beer Sellers.

[illegible] special policeman on duty in the Fifth [illegible] was somewhat rudely ejected from the [illegible] Fifth Street Turner Hall last Sunday, under [illegible] peculiar circumstances. It is no secret [illegible] beer can be had at the hall on Sunday, and [illegible] equally well known that the proprietors, al[illegible] frequently summoned to answer, have [illegible] prosecution through some informality [illegible] proceedings. Great difficulty has been ex[illegible] in obtaining conclusive evidence against [illegible] the persons who act as door-keepers deny[illegible] admission, it is said, to every one who can[illegible] give a password. The authorities were not [illegible] of this, but being determined to prose[illegible] the men who superintend the con[illegible] and sell the lager, two special [illegible] men were detailed to visit the hall and [illegible] a glass of beer. Had they been able [illegible] do this, their testimony would [illegible] been sufficient to convict the [illegible] prietors of a violation of the ordinance. The [illegible] men, anxious to do their duty, stepped into [illegible] entrance of the hall on Sunday afternoon, [illegible] courageously ascended the stairs to the [illegible] leading to the auditorium. The door[illegible] saluted them by saying "fifty cents, [illegible] gentlemen." The officers had not thought of [illegible] ey, but imagining they had at least half a [illegible] with them, each put his hand into his [illegible] for his funds. After a thorough search [illegible] became aware that their combined capital [illegible] twenty cents. That would not admit them, [illegible] they turned around and descended the steps. [illegible] reaching the landing at the bottom of the [illegible] another special came up and was appealed [illegible] for funds. "Why," said he, "you don't [illegible] any money; show your stars, and [illegible] I'll let you in." These words were [illegible] in a loud tone of voice, and attracted [illegible] attention of the doorkeeper and several per[illegible] who were standing near him. They looked [illegible] the officers, and mentally photographed their [illegible] countenances. The three specials went to their [illegible] to get more money, concluding to return [illegible] they were successful. While talking with the [illegible] least, the special who made the remark [illegible] quoted volunteered to go to the hall with [illegible] twenty cents and gain admission. The [illegible] sent told him to try it. He sauntered [illegible] rely down to the hall and up the stairs, [illegible] confronted the doorkeeper, who said [illegible] a dollar." The officer pulled out the [illegible] fifty cents and tendered it. The door-keeper [illegible] him by the coat-collar, turned him rough[illegible] around so that he faced the stairs, and pro[illegible] to help him to descend by the aid of his [illegible] toe. The policeman received several vig[illegible] and impressive kicks, and reached the [illegible] leading to the street somewhat sooner than [illegible] anticipated. He was very much astonished [illegible] emphatic treatment, and though angry, [illegible] the best thing he could do was to go [illegible] station. He did so, and betrayed himself, [illegible] sitting down. He could not keep [illegible] and finally explained his discomforture [illegible] saying, "I believe those fellows had copper-[illegible] boots." His associates endeavored to con[illegible] him, and he soon came to regard the occur[illegible] as a joke, but one which would ever re[illegible] fresh in his memory. The police authori[illegible] will have to adopt some other plan if they [illegible] to catch the man having charge of Tur[illegible] Hall in the act of selling beer. The pass[illegible] if one be used, is, of course, unknown to [illegible] but the initiated. The reply to the ex[illegible] tion, "Fifty cents!" is probably the *open* [illegible] *me*. This precautionary arrangement is [illegible] only unique and extraordinary; and as the [illegible] ons admitted are said to be pledged to se[illegible] beer-selling can be carried on uninter[illegible] edly, and without fear of molestation, on [illegible]

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

[illegible] Opening Between the Central [illegible] Shaft and the East End—A Full His[illegible] tory—Sights and Sounds Under[illegible] ground.

[illegible] Adams, Mass. (Dec. 12), Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

[illegible] now several weeks since the near approach [illegible] the two headings in the Hoosac Tunnel be[illegible] to be sensibly observed. The sharp click of [illegible] power-drills could be heard through the sep[illegible] wall of rock at a distance of 400, or 500 [illegible] a remarkable illustration of the conductiv[illegible] sound through a solid. One would have [illegible] posed that the sound would have been com[illegible] ly dissipated before it had been carried so [illegible] As the headings approached each other the [illegible] men established a code of signals. The [illegible] gangs did not blast at the same time. Each [illegible] notified by a certain number of strokes on [illegible] rock when the other was to fire the charges, [illegible] after the blast another signal gave intelli[illegible] that the blast had been perfect,—that is, [illegible] no holes had missed fire. Of course the [illegible] of the blast was heard distinctly from one [illegible] ing to the other. This code of signals was [illegible] great practical use at last, as will be seen [illegible] after.

[illegible] progress made during the month of No[illegible] ber was almost extraordinary,—greater than [illegible] been made any previous month. On Mon[illegible] the 3d instant, the two headings were [illegible] ght to be 110 feet apart, and it was reckoned [illegible] with no unforeseen obstacle, the breach [illegible] be made on Saturday, the 14th. Mr. Wal[illegible] Shanly, who very seldom leaves the works so [illegible] left North Adams on the 3d, intending to [illegible] on the 10th, in ample season for the final [illegible] On the morning of his return, Tues[illegible] he received despatches which an[illegible] a gain even upon the extraordinary [illegible] of November, and a rectification of [illegible] measurements which led him to suppose that [illegible] workmen were nearer together by several [illegible] than had been supposed. Accordingly, he [illegible] diately made the tour of the mountain, [illegible] arranged his plans for the junction. The [illegible] end heading was to be driven for a certain [illegible] as speedily as possible, but blasting [illegible] be wholly stopped at the central shaft, [illegible] to show the exact position and direc[illegible] of the two headings, each must be de[illegible]

[illegible] east heading has been driven at the bot[illegible] of the tunnel, about seven feet high only, [illegible] full width of the tunnel when com[illegible] Workmen follow at a distance of [illegible] hundred feet enlarging it at the top. [illegible] has been a great difficulty at the central [illegible] About 350 feet west of the shaft the wet [illegible] formation of the western heading was [illegible] and water made so fast that operations [illegible] direction had to be suspended. Two [illegible] pumps, one with a seven-inch pipe [illegible] the other with a ten-inch pipe, were required [illegible] the water in four lifts of 250 feet each [illegible] surface. For convenience of working [illegible] tunnel was driven from the central shaft [illegible] at the roof; that is, the upper part was [illegible] first and the enlargement is to be below. [illegible] first piercing is about seven feet high and [illegible] whole height of the finished tunnel is twenty [illegible] the continuation of the two approaching [illegible] would finally cause them to overlap, the [illegible] being above the other with six feet of rock [illegible] them. As a matter of fact the grade [illegible] tunnel, which is descending, 26 feet to [illegible] from the central shaft, was for the [illegible] or two made more rapid, so that if all [illegible] measurements were correct only four feet of [illegible] would form the vertical distance between [illegible] when their faces had met in the same [illegible] I may say here that the water which [illegible] from all parts of the tunnel flowed in a [illegible] stream away from the shaft, was caught [illegible] and pumped back to the pump beneath [illegible] central shaft elevator.

[illegible] now prepared to understand Mr. Shan[illegible] orders with reference to the central shaft [illegible] The two gangs were expected to be on [illegible] day afternoon but 14 feet apart, horizon[illegible] Mr. Shanly, therefore, directed the drill[illegible] holes 18 feet deep, starting from points [illegible] together near and upon the floor of the [illegible] shaft heading, these holes to diverge, [illegible] pointing towards the roof of the east [illegible] the lower pointing to its breast. [illegible] be seen that, should the distance be as [illegible] expected, a blast from these holes would be [illegible] to throw a quantity of rock into the east [illegible] the central shaft, thus opening com[illegible] between the two. In order to [illegible] how the two parties were to [illegible] each other in fact, Mr. John [illegible] the Superintendent at the [illegible] shaft, directed the drilling of two test [illegible] Tuesday evening, to start from the [illegible] between the floor and the breast of his [illegible] and to point directly where the angle [illegible] the roof and the breast of the east end [illegible] should be. These were to be drilled [illegible] hole was made through, or until the [illegible] drills had been put in their full length, [illegible] feet.

[illegible] Wednesday morning I visited the east end, [illegible] subsequently the central shaft, in company [illegible] Mr. Shanly, to whom I am indebted, not

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COPPER-TOED.

Policeman Kicked Down the Steps of Turner Hall.

...to Prevent "Informers" from Obtaining Evidence Against Beer Sellers.

...special policeman on duty in the Fifth ... was somewhat rudely ejected from the Fifth Street Turner Hall last Sunday, under peculiar circumstances. It is no secret ... beer can be had at the hall on Sunday, and ... equally well known that the proprietors, al... frequently summoned to answer, have ... prosecution through some informality ... proceedings. Great difficulty has been ex... in obtaining conclusive evidence against ... the persons who act as door-keepers deny... admission, it is said, to every one who can... give a password. The authorities were not ... of this, but being determined to prose... the men who superintend the con... and sell the lager, two special ... were detailed to visit the hall and ... a glass of beer. Had they been able ... this, their testimony would ... been sufficient to convict the ... of a violation of the ordinance. The ..., anxious to do their duty, stepped into ... of the hall on Sunday afternoon, ... courageously ascended the stairs to the ... leading to the auditorium. The door... saluted them by saying "fifty cents, ..." The officers had not thought of ..., but imagining they had at least half a ... with them, each put his hand into his ... for his funds. After a thorough search ... became aware that their combined capital ... twenty cents. That would not admit them, ... they turned around and descended the steps. ... reaching the landing at the bottom of the ... another special came up and was appealed ... "Way," said he, "you don't ... any money; show your stars, and ... let you in." These words were ... in a loud tone of voice, and attracted ... attention of the doorkeeper and several per... who were standing near him. They looked ... the officers, and mentally photographed their ... The three specials went to their ... to get more money, concluding to return ... were successful. While talking with the ..., the special who made the remark ... quoted volunteered to go to the hall with ... twenty cents and gain admission. The ... told him to try it. He sauntered ... down to the hall and up the stairs, ... confronted the doorkeeper, who said ... a dollar." The officer pulled out the ... cents and tendered it. The door-keeper ... him by the coat-collar, turned him rough... around so that he faced the stairs, and pro... to help him to descend by the aid of his ... The policeman received several vig... and impressive kicks, and reached the ... leading to the street somewhat sooner than ... anticipated. He was very much astonished ... emphatic treatment, and though angry, ... the best thing he could do was to go ... station. He did so, and betrayed himself, ... down. He could not keep ... and finally explained his discomforture ... "I believe those fellows had copper... boots." His associates endeavored to con... and he soon came to regard the occurr... as a joke, but one which would ever re... fresh in his memory. The police authori... will have to adopt some other plan if they ... to catch the man having charge of Tur... Hall in the act of selling beer. The pass... if one be used, is, of course, unknown to ... the initiated. The reply to the ex... "Fifty cents!" is probably the open ... This precautionary arrangement is ... unique and extraordinary; and as the ... admitted are said to be pledged to se... beer-selling can be carried on uninter... and without fear of molestation, on ...

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

The Opening Between the Central Shaft and the East End—A Full History—Sights and Sounds Underground.

North Adams, Mass. (Dec. 12), Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

It is now several weeks since the near approach of the two headings in the Hoosac Tunnel began to be sensibly observed. The sharp click of the power-drills could be heard through the separating wall of rock at a distance of 400, or 500 ..., a remarkable illustration of the conductivity of sound through a solid. One would have supposed that the sound would have been completely dissipated before it had been carried so far. As the headings approached each other the men established a code of signals. The gangs did not blast at the same time. Each notified by a certain number of strokes on the rock when the other was to fire the charges, after the blast another signal gave intelligence that the blast had been perfect,—that is, no holes had missed fire. Of course the sound of the blast was heard distinctly from one heading to the other. This code of signals was of great practical use at last, as will be seen ...

The progress made during the month of November was almost extraordinary,—greater than has been made any previous month. On Monday, the 2d instant, the two headings were ... to be 116 feet apart, and it was reckoned ... with no unforeseen obstacle, the breach ... be made on Saturday, the 14th. Mr. Walter Shanly, who very seldom leaves the works so ..., left North Adams on the 3d, intending to ... on the 10th, in ample season for the final ... On the morning of his return, Tuesday, he received despatches which announced a gain even upon the extraordinary ... of November, and a rectification of ... measurements which led him to suppose that the workmen were nearer together by several ... than had been supposed. Accordingly, he ... quickly made the tour of the mountain, and arranged his plans for the junction. The ... east heading was to be driven for a certain ... as speedily as possible, but blasting ... to be wholly stopped at the central shaft, ... to show the exact position and direction of the two headings, each must be de... The east heading has been driven at the bottom of the tunnel, about seven feet high only, the full width of the tunnel when completed. Workmen follow at a distance of ... hundred feet enlarging it at the top. ... has been a great difficulty at the central ... About 350 feet west of the shaft the wet formation of the western heading was ... and water made so fast that operations ... direction had to be suspended. Two ... pumps, one with a seven-inch pipe ... the other with a ten-inch pipe, were required ... the water in four lifts of 250 feet each ... surface. For convenience of working ... was driven from the central shaft ... at the roof; that is, the upper part was ... first and the enlargement is to be below. ... first planning is about seven feet high and ... height of the finished tunnel is twenty ... continuation of the two approaching ... would finally cause them to overlap, the ... above the other with six feet of rock ... them. As a matter of fact the grade ... tunnel, which is descending, 26 feet to ... from the central shaft, was for the ... two made more rapid, so that if all ... measurements were correct only four feet of ... form the vertical distance between ... when their faces had met in the same ... I may say here that the water which ... all parts of the tunnel flowed in a ... away from the shaft, was caught ... and pumped back to the pump beneath ... shaft elevator.

... now prepared to understand Mr. Shanly's ... with reference to the central shaft ... The two gangs were expected to be on ... afternoon but 14 feet apart, horizontally. Mr. Shanly, therefore, directed the drill... holes 18 feet deep, starting from points ... near and upon the floor of the ... heading, those holes to diverge, ... pointing towards the roof of the east ..., the lower pointing to its breast. ... seen that, should the distance be as ..., a blast from these holes would be ... throw a quantity of rock into the east ... the central shaft, thus opening communication between the two. In order to ... how the two parties were to ... each other in fact, Mr. John ..., the Superintendent at the ..., directed the drilling of two test ... Tuesday evening, to start from the ... between the floor and the breast of his ... and to point directly where the angle ... roof and the breast of the east end ... should be. Those were to be drilled ... was made through, or until the ... had been put in their full length, ... feet.

... Wednesday morning I visited the east end, ... the central shaft, in company ... to whom I am indebted not only for having been the only person not directly concerned in the tunnel who witnessed (by ear) the blast which, so far as can ever be known, first let air through, and the only such person who saw the passage of the first men through from one heading to the other, but for an unnumbered series of kindnesses and polite attentions which can only thus be acknowledged. We learned at the east end that good progress had been made in blasting, but neither of the drills at work on the test holes had appeared. Mr. Shanly went into the heading and could hear distinctly every blow of the drills on the other side, and could even determine with some precision the direction in which they were working. Climbing the mountain once more we found the situation inside just what had been supposed. Mr. Shanly had entertained some hopes that the final blast might have been put in on that (Wednesday) afternoon; but these were now abandoned. By welding a drill was made long enough to sink the test holes to a depth of eighteen feet six inches, and yet it did not let the air through. Either the measurements were wrong, or the directions were not exact, or the holes had been pointed wrong. We returned to North Adams to be back at the central shaft early on this (Thursday) morning.

When we ascended once more we found that some progress had been made. A minor blast had brought the two headings nearer together, and there was every prospect that the breach would be made before sunset. Arraying ourselves in water-proof clothing from head to foot, with little miners'-lamps as guides for our footsteps, we made the safe and sure, but slightly disagreeable, descent of the central shaft. Those who enjoy a ride on a hotel elevator should try this—if they can get a chance. You go down as if you were a stone dropped from the hand. You have no light but that from the few miners'-lamps, upon whose wicks the water drips and spatters, as it drips but does not spatter in a shower over your head, into your ears and all over you. The splash of water and the rattle of the elevator against its guides are the only sounds, and you hardly get used to the motion and to the singular pressure upon the ears before you are at the bottom.

We had a rough climb upon the "bench" of stone, and learned that the blaster had already gone in to charge the holes. We took a position only about 200 feet into the tunnel between two piles of rocks, and patiently waited for the explosion. Presently the miners came flocking out to our station. They did not usually retreat so far, 1,000 feet or more, but the blast was to be the largest ever put into the tunnel. Fourteen holes, each with six feet of nitro-glycerine, was an enormous charge. It should be remarked, in explanation, that "glycerine," as it is called in the tunnel, is put in tin cartridges an inch and three-eighths in diameter, and is measured by the foot. As it weighs an ounce to an inch the charge put into this great blast weighed sixty-three pounds—enough, one would suppose, to tear the mountain to pieces. At last the explosion came—first a slight thud, then a puff, or rather wave, of air, which extinguished every light but one of the score or more in the hands of the miners and of our party. The miners had been betting whether this blast would drive through. They started forward with a hurrah, declaring that it must have gone through, because it made so little commotion. I am free to confess that the commotion was quite sufficient so far as my own feelings were concerned.

We also advanced toward the heading, but were met half-way by workmen who said that two of the holes had missed fire, and we retreated in a dignified manner to our former position. Here the code of signals proved useful. A letter had been despatched early in the morning to Mr. John Blue, superintendent of the east end, informing him that there were to be two blasts in the central shaft heading, and warning him on no account to let his men approach until the signal had been given. These two holes having therefore missed fire, the glycerine men could go into the heading in perfect confidence that there was no danger,—except that from an explosion of nitro-glycerine, and of that they have no fear. To us in our secluded situations was brought word that in addition to the missed holes it was discovered that several of the other charges had burned out, and had not exploded. It will always remain a question whether this blast did not, nevertheless, let through a hole. Water poured into some of the crevices sunk in a mysterious manner. But whether an opening was or was not made by this blast, another was necessary before any good could come of it. As this would occupy some time, we ascended to the surface as the best way of passing the time.

The first blast had taken place at about half-past 11 o'clock. When we descended again, the men were very nearly ready to blast once more. They had charged fourteen holes again with eighty-four feet of nitro-glycerine. We resumed our old quarters, but had not long to wait before the thud, louder than before, announced the almost simultaneous gush of air, which left us this time in total darkness. Again the men pressed forward, and we followed more leisurely. At a distance of about five hundred feet we came upon the miners, who had remained farther in. An epizootic seemed to have seized them, one and all. Every man was coughing continuously, with hardly time to breathe between any two such forcible expulsions of air from the lungs. As the fumes of the nitro-glycerine did not seem very oppressive, I wondered at this; but subsequently I got a taste of the smoke myself. As soon as the complete explosion of all the charges was ascertained, and the compressed air-pipe had been carried into the heading to drive out the smoke, we proceeded. That was the worst experience of tunnelling a man could have. Hardly had I gone fifty feet when I too caught the epizootic, and made a serious attempt to cough my head off. How I stumbled through that four hundred feet of choking smoke, coughing at every step, stumbling over great rocks, developing a one-sided tendency which led me to go astray continually to the left, unable to see the ground at my feet or the lamps of my companions in advance of me—this is but a recollection that has come to me since I fully recovered the use of my proper senses. I was placed by my companions, who saw my nearly fainting condition, where the blast of air from the compressed air-pipe blew in my face, and I quickly was on my feet again, but with an oppression on my chest that has not yet disappeared.

A hole—six holes—through, was the report. They were but cracks or drill holes it, is true, but they were openings. A stick was passed through from one heading to the other and back again. A short conversation was held, much more difficult on our side so far as speaking was concerned than on theirs. The wind came through the openings with tremendous force, making our efforts literally talking against the wind. But we could hear them distinctly. Lamps and candles placed before the openings had their lights immediately extinguished. But even this was not the hole we wanted and meant to see. More drilling and blasting would be necessary, and we ascended to the pure air of the mountain top once more to get dinner.

When we returned we heard the sound of a blast as we were descending the shaft. Pushing forward to the heading we saw that this had been effectual. There was a hole nearly a foot in diameter though from end to end, a distance of sixteen inches only, and we could see plainly through it the faces of the gnomes of the east end. A few well-directed blows of the hammer on the hand-drill enlarged the aperature so that the attempt was made to put a boy through. He was too broad-shouldered, and another was selected. Down he went five feet, and dropped through to the other side, where he was received with a shout and a cheer by the men there. His name is John Harrigan, an Irishman. Immediately after the head of Timothy Buckley, also an Irishman, who bears the marks of one blowing-up in the eastern heading, peeped through the hole, and he was drawn up and cheered as heartily as Harrigan had been. This was precisely at four o'clock this afternoon. One other man each way, passed through; but Buckley immediately went to the shaft, and made the first passage from the foot of the mountain at the east end to its summit, without ascending the outer slope. The opening was fairly made, and we returned at once to the surface and to North Adams.

It will of course be seen at once that this opening has completely solved the tunnel problem. The two ends met within a very small distance of the point where they should have met It may be that absolutely no variation was made, and it is certainly not more than a foot or two. Considering the extreme difficulty and the delicacy of the process of carrying down the points of direction, 1,030 feet into the earth, the result is little less than marvellous, and reflects great credit upon Mr. Carl Wederkinon, assistant to Mr. Frost, the State Engineer.

It is to early yet to say what effect the opening of this hole may have upon the ventilation of the tunnel. It now goes through with a rush from the east end to the central shaft, but the hole is small. I wished for one of the signal service wind-gauges to measure the force of that wind, which whistled through as only it whistles at the surface of the earth when there is a strong gale. Two elements are wanting to determine the problem,—perhaps more. We do not know but the rarity and purity of the air in the shaft creates the ... will. We do not know but the force of the wi... be very much diminished or altogether ...ed when when the hole is enlarged. It may be ... the central shaft is cleared of all obstructions it may make a chimney for the smoke and warm air of the tunnel. However, this is hardly a practical problem, since shafts have never been found necessary to ventilate tunnels.

The great result of this day's work is to be felt not only by the contractors but by the State. As soon as the connection between the two headings is made perfect, there will be a tunnel of full size for a certain distance from the east end, then a seven-foot high tunnel on grade for a certain distance, then a seven-foot high tunnel at the roof for a certain distance, then a full-size tunnel to the shaft. As has been said, water has been the only obstacle to progress westward from the central shaft. It prevented work in two ways; it must be pumped to the surface, 1,030 feet, at enormous cost, and it was doubtful if pumps enough could be rigged to hoist all the water that would be made. With an opening to the east end it has become perfectly practicable to pump all the water twelve or thirteen feet to the "bench," whence it will run in pipes naturally to the east end. The pumps are ready to begin at twelve hours' notice. Mr. Shanly's forethought has discounted this gain. Work will now be begun at once on the shaft leading westward, and as good progress is already making on the west heading, Mr. Shanly confidently expects by October next to have an opening through the Hoosac Mountain from North Adams to Florida. A few months later the tunnel will be finished from end to end, and unless other parts of the work, drag trains may run from Boston to Troy, passing on the way the second longest tunnel in the world.

Death of a Wisconsin Pioneer—Reminiscences of the Blackhawk War.

General George W. Jones in the Dubuque Times.

The Dodgeville (Wis.) *Chronicle* of the 1st inst. contains an obituary of Robert S. Black, who died at that place Oct. 23, aged 93 years. Mr. Black was born in the city of Londonderry, Ireland, and came to America when quite young. The first years of his residence in this country passed in Philadelphia and Charleston, South Carolina. He came to Wisconsin more than forty years ago. During the Black Hawk war, Black rendered valuable services, and on more than one occasion was the bearer of despatches when no one else could be found willing to risk their lives in travelling through the Indian infested country. Mr. Black leaves many relatives, friends, and acquaintances in Dubuque, such as the Bensons, Longworthys, Wallaces, Wilsons, Generals Jones, Lewis, and other old settlers. He married the widow McArthur, who will be remembered by early settlers as the hostess at Elk Grove and Belmont in the days when Michigan Territory included not only the State by that name but the territory now covered by Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and so on, including everything north of 36 degrees 50 minutes, and west to the Pacific Ocean. Mrs. Black was the half-sister of Henry Dodge, the first Governor, and the first Senator in Congress, from Wisconsin, and the commander of what was known as the "Mining Regiment," which put an end to the Black Hawk war by the last battle at Bad Axe, when Black Hawk was captured, and which induced Major General Henry Atkinson to exclaim, when he met the old hero at Prairie du Chien, as he threw his arms around him, "Dodge, you have saved me, you have dragged me on to victory!" General Dodge, like General Jackson in Florida, and Cæsar when he crossed the Rubicon, had violated General Atkinson's order by going after Black Hawk, instead of for provisions to "Blue Mound"—giving him battle at the "Wisconsin Heights" as he retreated toward Bad Axe, at which battle his subsequent brother-in-law, Black, his brave sons Henry Lewis and Augustus Cæsar, now of Burlington, formerly United States Senator and Minister to Spain, his sons-in-law, Colonel Paschal Bequette, now of Visalia, California, William J. Maddin, whose bones lie bleached in California, Colonel John Dement, now of Dixon, Illinois, and his grandson, Henry Dodge Middin, acted bravely their parts. His son-in-law, Bequette, had previously shown his pluck and practiced and steady nerves at the Battle of the Twenty Sacs who had killed Auber and scalped him, near Colonel Wm. S. H. Milton's ford, from the ambush in which they were secreted and waiting for General Dodge as he rode along from Dodgeville over to Hamilton's, (Fort Union I believe it was called in those days). I was General Dodge's Aid in the Black Hawk war, and know.

A Canvas Conundrum—Another of Powell's "Historical" Paintings.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The mystery of the Capitol just now is a huge roll of what might be taken for oil-cloth down in the basement, but which is probably an unfinished work of art. Some eight years ago, Congress, in a fit of patriotism stimulated by Farragut's bravery, commissioned William Powell to paint an historical picture for the Capitol which should record the gallant exploits of our navy. The price stipulated was $2,000 on signing the contract; $4,000 per annum for four successive years, and $7,000 when the picture was finished, making $25,000 in all. Powell began to draw the money, but was slow about drawing his picture, and when, in 1870, he had pocketed $13,000, the Congressional Committee in charge began to inquire whether they had value received on the canvas. Since then there has been an animated correspondence between the artist and Congressmen; he wanting more money, and they wanting the picture. Finally, last summer, in consideration of another $500, which made the total sum received by Powell $22,000, he sent his work here, and agreed to come on and finish it. But he did not arrive, and now wants to come while Congress is in session, if he can obtain $500 per month to defray his expenses. Of course, his object is to buttonhold and flatter Congressmen into an appropriation for additional compensation, which the Committee do not feel disposed to sanction. The picture, as it belongs to the Government, and as it remains to be seen whether the Committee will set it up in its unfinished state, to show how much the artist has done in eight years in return for the large sum paid him, or whether they will commission some respectable artist to give it the finishing touches. Meanwhile the roll of painted canvas is a perpetual conundrum.

Education in Indiana—Specimens of Written Examinations of Candidates for Teachers.

From the Muncie Times.

TEACHER NO. 1.

Question—What does a letter represent? Answer—A letter is *chrecter* of *elamentry*.

Q.—Analyze the following sentence: John struck Mary. A.—John the *subjact*, and Mary the *attripul*.

Q.—Give three proofs that the earth is round. A.—Take it of a *clear mornin* and you can see the *tits* a good bit before you see the sun.

Q.—Define physiology. A.—Physiology is a description of the *organs*.

Q.—For what purpose should English grammar be studied? A.—For the *youse* of penmanship.

TEACHER NO. 2.

Q.—What is a letter? A.—A letter represents a *sine* or an idea.

Q.—What is a syllable? A.—A syllable is a word or an assemblage of words.

Q.—What is spelling? A.—Spelling is the pronunciation of words.

TEACHER NO. 3.

Q.—In the war of 1812, what battle was fought within the territory of Indians? A.—*Thechumche* was the *leade* of the *Indians*. Gen. *Harison afterwards Presiden* of the United States was the commander of the *Mericans* the *Indians teld* the *Mericans* that the next day they would *sine a treatie of piece* and that *knight* they fell on them the *Mericans* was a *suckes*.

Q.—What two important events of 1620? A.—The landing of *pilgrim* Fathers was 1; and sending *over Ninty yong wimin* for wives and selling *then* for 90 lbs *tobaco which* was the price of a wife.

Q.—What is a bay? A.—A Bay is bend in *Lack* or *See*.

Q.—What is addition? A.—*Adition* is the *prossesse* of *unitis* two numbers so as to make on.

A Champion Old Lady.

The champion old lady of them all closed her career in Greenup County, Ky., a few days ago. Her name was Mrs. Mary Gray, and at the time of her death she was 113 years 8 months and 16 days old. She came of a long-lived race, her mother having reached the age of 100, but her husband, who was born only four years before her, in 1755, dropped off some... over half a century ago, at the untimely age of 64. She was the mother of 13 children, all but four of whom she followed to the grave, the survivors—two sons and two daughters—being 88, 83, 73, and 70 years of age. Mrs. Gray lived to see the fifth generation of her descendants numbered by the score—the full list of her lineal descendants being as follows: Children, 13; grandchildren, 65; great-grandchildren, 617; great-great-grandchildren, 5..; great-great-great-grandchildren, 44—total, 1,0... With such a record to fall back upon, Greenup County, Ky., may safely challenge the world on the subject of old ladies.

—The "Aunty Lampson," whose name has become familiar to the American people in connection with Mr. Greeley's last days, is Miss Susan H. Lampson, of East Poultney.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 88 NORTH Rucker-st., $2,500. Cottage and lot 148 North Curtis-st., $2,500, ½ cash. Cottage and lot 691 West Indiana-st., $2,700. Cottage and lot North Robey-st., $1,400, ½ cash. Cottage and lot at Evanston, $1,000, monthly pay. Cottage and lot 347 North Reuben-st., $2,200. Cottage and two lots at Evanston, $1,250, monthly payments. Lots at Desplaines, $8 monthly payments, $100 each. Four lots left at Evanston, same payments, $250. House and lot 443 West Erie-st., $3,700. Houses and lots at Irving Park to exchange. House and lot 548 West Erie-st., $1,500. House and lot 36 Walnut-st., $4,000. Cottage and lot 303 Second-st., $3,000. House and lot 38 Walnut-st., $4,000. Lot on Fourth-av. to exchange. Marble-front near Union Park cheap. Five lots at South Lynne to exchange. IRA BROWN & COMMONS, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. R. HORD & CO., REAL ESTATE Dealers, 80 South Clark-st.: Fine residence on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st. Three-story brick residence, Twentieth-st., between Prairie and Indiana-avs. Two-story frame house, with brick basement, Throop-st., near Jefferson Park. House and lot southwest corner Warren-av. and Robey-st., lot 50x125. House and lot on Arnold-st., near Douglas-place. Two new brick houses on Douglas-place, corner Vernon-av. House and lot on Ellis-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. 40 acres in Sec. 32, 39, 13. 50 or 100 acres in Sec. 4 and 9, 38, 13.

FOR SALE—$250—18 YEARS LEASE OF 50X80 feet, corner Halsted and Waymond-sts. Great bargain. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$12,000—125X450 FEET, 12-ROOM BRICK basement dwelling, on Clark and Diversey-sts. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSES, MICHigan and Prairie-avs., $3,000 cash; long time; bargains; rising property. E. MEARS, 359 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, No. 24 Johnson-place; price, $6,500. Bargain. Terms easy. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 99 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BIG BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT once—56 feet on Third-av., Dearborn-st. front, near Harrison-st., with two good frame houses, bringing $1,300 rent. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—$7,000—ELEGANT 2-STORY, 11-ROOM dwelling, lot 24x100, on Randolph and Ann; possession now. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 8 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$400; ONLY $50 DOWN—WE HAVE the best bargains in lots for persons of moderate means; don't go out of the city to buy a lot; we can sell you one convenient to street-cars and business for $400. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LONG LIST OF UNIMproved and improved property in the South Division and in Hyde Park; also some bargains in acre property. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., NEAR PAULINA, cottage and lot; price $4,000, if taken immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 106 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BRICK, SWELL FRONT, French-roof, basement houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, and the best looking block in West Division, will be sold on easy terms and very low prices if applied for soon, on the premises, between Paulina and Wood, on West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200, $300 CASH, WILL BUY A new cottage of 4 rooms; lot 25x125 to 16-foot alley, on Thirty-first-st., west of the rolling mills; balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL RESIDENCES AND CHOICE lots on Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, and Prairie-avs.; also choice acre property and lots. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY—I AM AUthorized to offer for a few days only, the 2 frame dwelling houses, No. 343 and 344 Michigan-av., at a great sacrifice for cash. They are now rented at $1,730 net per annum to 1st of May. Owner wants the money for business. They are in good order and condition. Apply at once to P. A. BROWN, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE, marble front, 2-story and basement, with modern improvements; situate on Van Buren-st., one-half block west of Ashland-av. Inquire of the owner, C. P. McKAY, corner Wood and Tyler-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 12-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, ON West Side with modern improvements, with furniture and gas fixtures if desired. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TO CLOSE UP BLOCKS 15, 16, 17, and 18, Section 19, 39, 14. Lots on Hasting, Mitchell, Henry, Catherine, and Clayton-sts., between Ashland-av. and Wood-sts, $800 to $1,000 each. Lots on Ashland-av., near Twenty-second-st., $1,800 each. JAMES STINSON, Room 8, 72 LaSalle-st. (Magie Block).

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$150 PER ACRE—50 ACRES IN SECtion 20, 37, 15, in Calumet; title good; high and dry. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF 5 ACRES, EAST OF Humboldt Park, fronting on Division-st. CHS. AN. DRIEUX, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—107 FEET, STATE-ST., NEAR FIFTY-first-st. 132 feet, Wabash-av., near Fifty-first-st. S. E. GROSS, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, SOUTH SIDE, NEAR CITY, at extremely low figures. Also, 20-acre tract. Title first class. S. DELAMATER, cor Clark and Madison.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF OVER 1,000 acres in LaSalle County, Ill.; farm first-class in every respect, and finely improved. For particulars apply to C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD RESIDENCE ON SOUTH SIDE, for customer, worth $16,000; also, lot on cross street, east of State-st., on easy payments. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a building centrally located, with 30 to 60 rooms, for hotel. Address M 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, ONE OR TWO HUNDRED acres of land within 14 or 15 miles of Court House, price not to exceed $50 per acre. Address JOSEPH WILSON, Nos. 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, 10 TO 40 ACRES of land near the city, for subdivision. D. LEONARD, 123 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD COTTAGE and lot on West or South Side, near street cars. D. LEONARD, 123 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A DWELLING-HOUSE on one of the South Side avenues. Price $12,000 to $15,000. Address V 57, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, AND to-morrow at the same hour. 35 good horses, four buggies, lot of harness. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge if not sold. Outside sales attended to at short notice, at new brick barn, 343 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL & J. MORTON.

AUCTION EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY of horses, wagons, carriages, harness, and sleighs; a lot of country horses for sale cheap, from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds; good stabling for stock; money advanced on goods left in my charge. 431 State-st. H. O. BRIGGS.

FOR SALE—NEW LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS and delivery wagons, at No. 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD OMNIBUS, FOR $400. Inquire at 997 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LADY'S DRIVING HORSE in the city, sound and fast; also, top buggy, nearly new. Can be seen at 298 Twenty-ninth-st.

I HAVE A LARGE UNBROKEN COLT, ALSO ONE large work horse, to exchange for buggy horses. FLETT, 68 West Monroe-st.

I HAVE A GOOD HORSE AND NEARLY NEW DElivery wagon, with most of my time occupied; would like to arrange with some store to deliver goods. Terms reasonable. M 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF TWO horses, drive carriage, and make himself generally useful. Apply 324 Wabash-av., basement.

WANTED—6 MEDIUM-SIZED HORSES, FOR cash and good personal property. A. FLETT, 68 West Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLY SITUATED block of brick residences, first-class in every respect, for good farming lands; wish to deal with owners. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 373 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A MARBLE ROW AND A frame house near Union Park for acre property, and 40 acres at Washington Heights for a residence east of State and south of Twenty-second-st. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 99 East Harrison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRE FARM, HANDSOMELY improved, on Illinois Central Railroad, 72 miles from city, for city property. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT AND FRAME BUILDING ON State-st., near Hubbard-court, for unimproved suburban property; also vacant lot on Wabash-av., near Harrison-st., for first-class residence on South Side; above property clear. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES WISCONSIN TIMBER land for Chicago property. Will pay from $3,000 to $4,000 cash. Address JAMES L. LOMBARD, Room 5, Exchange Building.

WANTED—CHICAGO PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE for brick store and leading business of flourishing town on C., B. & Q. Railroad; good opportunity; old established business. Also farm worth $1,500 for good paying town property. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NICE OFFICE PARTITION, 25 FEET long, with two doors with cut glass panels. 51 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-BARREL ICE-box. 866 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND CONTENTS of the St. Charles Hotel, Yankton; terms reasonable. Apply to D. S. WARREN, Yankton, Dakota Ter.

FOR SALE—500 CAVALRY OVERCOATS, 1,000 infantry overcoats, wholesale and retail. CLEMENT & SAYER, 294 and 296 Milwaukee-av.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS TO RENT—AT $5, $6, AND $7 PER month; also for sale on instalments; pianos tuned and repaired. N. GOOLD & SON, 13 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 618 WABASH-av., near Thirteenth-st. Pianos to rent, and for sale on the most favorable terms. WM. R. PROSSER.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

STRANGERS' ATTENTION CALLED TO THE AUCtion sale of HODGES & CO., No. 613 West Lake-st., above Union Park, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock; consisting of a large lot second-hand furniture, in fact, everything in the housekeeping line; sale peremptory; terms cash; rare chance for parties going to housekeeping or furnishing rooms.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—OUR STORE, CORNER MONROE-ST. and Michigan-av., 100 feet square, and well adapted to storage of heavy goods. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

TO RENT—STORE—376 STATE-ST., RUNNING back to planked alley; immediate possession. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE STORE AND ROOMS above, also warehouse in rear, No. 97 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING NO. 440 ARcher-av., corner of Lime-st. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—124 SOUTH CLARK-ST., THREE OFfices; two front and one rear, all connecting; splendid rooms for Board of Trade operators as there is an entrance from Board of Trade alley; rent very low. Inquire of WM. HANSBROUGH, 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 143 Monroe-st. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE IMPERIAL CIGAR STAND, AT the Imperial Restaurant, 51 South Canal-st. Call immediately.

TO RENT—BARBER SHOP—SPLENDID LOCAtion. Apply to Prof. COIGNARD, 178 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A FINE ROOM WITH POWER AND steam heating. Inquire of READE, BREWSTER & CO., 47 and 49 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—OR EXCHANGE—2 BRICK DWELLings (new) southeast corner Rush and Illinois-sts. One brick store, 2-story and basement (new), 20x83; will rent upper story, store-room, or basement separately. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, Room 43, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 89 DAVIS-ST., WEST SIDE, close to cars; 8 rooms, water, nearly new; rent $30 per month. Apply to M. HALL, 330 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—$25, A NICE COTTAGE IN GOOD ORder, with basement and barn. GEO. P. BAY, corner Hubbard and Rucker-sts.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE BRICK RESIDENCE ON Drexel boulevard. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, TWO FURnished rooms at 343 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TO A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, a nicely furnished dining room, bed room, kitchen and pantry. Address Z 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, in Parker's Block, northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts., over Home National Bank. Apply at Room 42.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 7 ROOMS, $28; OR 4 ROOMS, $18; 3 rooms, $12. 691 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED BED ROOMS, to gentlemen only, in private family; at 175 Third-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with modern conveniences, with or without board. 929 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 10 PECK-COURT, NEAR MICHIgan-av., a large parlor, furnished for sleeping-room, suitable for two gentlemen, without board.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS ON WABASH-AV., opposite the Post Office, cheap. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, FURnished front room, with hall bedroom and large closet. 84 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board, or for housekeeping, at 682 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO TWO rooms completely furnished, for housekeeping; low rates. 147 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED PARLOR, SINGLE OR en suite partly furnished. Inquire 15 Eldridge-court, upstairs.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE NICE FRONT ROOM, suitable for gentleman and wife, or four gentlemen. 18 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—AT 251 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR Sangamon, nicely furnished rooms, large and small.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR single gentlemen, at 126 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A BATCHELOR, FOR the winter, a furnished room with stove, with or without board, in a private family, or where there are few boarders. Address D 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR HOUSE ON West Side, in good neighborhood, and not over $30 per month. J A L, 366 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND ROOMS IN all parts of the city for applicants; charge $1 only; also calls for rooms in burned district. Chicago Rental and Collection Agency, 21 Oriental Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—TWO FURNISHED front rooms, with board and fire; a few day-boarders accommodated.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST., NEAR CORNER RANdolph—A few more boarders wanted; also day boarders taken at reasonable prices.

15 SOUTH UNION-ST.—A GOOD FURNISHED room, with board, for man and wife or two single gentlemen.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD TABLE, single rooms, $5.50 and $6 per week; day board, $3.50.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE, ELIGIble, well-furnished room; gas, bath, and furnace heat; very desirable for two gents who wish a first-class table and thorough home comforts.

123 AND 125 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms and first-class board $5 to $7 per week; day board $4.50 per week; also transient accommodation.

134 WARREN-AV.—A DELIGHTFUL PARLOR with first-class board for married couple, and best accommodations for one young lady at $6.50 per week.

343 FULTON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor, with fire and gas; table first-class.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, with first-class board; terms moderate.

305 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—A NICE PARLOR and bed-room, with closet, in a family of three, with or without board; gentleman and wife, or two or four gentlemen, cheap.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD WITH private family; nicely furnished front room, suitable for one or two persons.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING house; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, nicely furnished, with board; also, day boarders wanted.

370 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME SUITE FRONT rooms and front parlor, unfurnished, except carpets; also well-furnished rooms, with first-class board; terms moderate.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE-ST.), NEAR Twenty-ninth-st.—Nicely furnished front room, with or without board, to married couple; $15; single rooms, $6. Everything first-class, with modern improvements.

539 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED alcove room, with or without board, for gent and wife, or two single gents.

765 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT PARLOR AND rooms to rent for lady and gentleman, or four gentlemen; good accommodations.

838 WABASH-AV.—A SUIT OF FURNISHED front rooms, with good board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; private family; references required.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—A very desirable back parlor with board; also room for single gentleman.

Miscellaneous.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, or gentleman, with board, convenient to steam or horse cars. Reasonable rates. Address N 86, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN—AN room with board, on or near Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-third-st. and Egan av.; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address X 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GENTLEMAN in a private family for the winter, where he can have the comforts of a home; terms must be moderate; references required. Address Box 2073, Evanston.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A SEWING MAchine man.—The Davis Sewing Machine Company, wishing to do a strictly wholesale business, offers its city retail trade (now fully and profitably established) upon very favorable terms. Men of experience and capital will find this an unusual opportunity for business and profits. For information call upon S. A. MOFFETT, Manager of Northwest Branch Office, 235 South Halsted-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED BRICK MANUFACTURing establishment, together with new machinery, land, &c., for sale, or exchange. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

A RELIABLE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR sale, profits large, and market unlimited. None but those having money need apply. JAMES A. COWLES, Room 17, corner State and Madison-sts.

A GOOD, PAYING RESTAURANT, NO. 38 WEST Madison-st., opposite the Sherman House, for sale; will take a good horse and buggy in part payment; sufficient reasons given for selling. Those meaning business will apply at once.

A GOOD RESTAURANT FOR SALE—IN BEST location. Price $500. Apply 101 East Harrison-st., Real Estate office.

A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSIness offered to an active, intelligent man, with $2,000 to invest, and become partner with a gentleman of means. Business a monopoly and pays large profits. Call in person at 550 State-st., Tea store.

DINING RESTAURANT AND SALOON FOR SALE, neat and nice; net profits $25 to $50 per day. Location first-class. FINLEY, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SUGAR PLANtations in the State of Louisiana. See description of the Bringier "Hermitage" Plantation in the New Orleans Picayune.

FIRST-CLASS LUNCH AND SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 276 South Water-st., cheap; the best place in the city to make money.

GIVEN AWAY—$125 BUYS THE STOCK AND FIXtures of a cigar, clothing, and confectionery store; this day only. Reason, health. 184 West Chicago-av.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY LARGE CONFECTIONery and restaurant at a great bargain, doing a large business; situated best location in the city; good reasons for selling. Apply at 375 Wabash-av.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING CIGAR STANDS in the city cheap; 371 State-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. STATE rights for sale, of Harris' patent rotary steam engine and wrought-iron sectional boiler; the best and cheapest engine and boiler made; have been in operation over three years. 88 Market-st.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—$3,000 CASH IF TAKEN within the next two or three days; worth $5,000 to any one wishing to go into the business. Offered for sale on account of sickness in family, owner cannot give it personal attention. Address A 13, Tribune office.

THE IRON WORKS 19 AND 21 MEAGHER-ST. FOR sale; would sell the whole or take a partner; a good moulder or machinist preferred.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH $300 TO TAKE charge of a light business. Liberal inducements to a suitable party. References exchanged. KIMBALL & CO., 171 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE GROcery salesman, thoroughly posted in that line, for Illinois Central Railroad. Address, with references, V 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RETAIL GROCERY store; must speak German. Inquire of E. ELLINGER, corner Sangamon and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK. APPLY AT 189 State-st.

WANTED—IN WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE salesmen who can command trade, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Address X 69, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE-workers. Extra wages paid. WESTGATE & MULVEY, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DECORATIVE OR fresco painters; those speaking French preferred. None need apply unless fully capable, expeditious, and prompt. Apply to C. DECORNI, Artist, Room 17, Honore Block.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GILDER, ONE ACcustomed to wall decorations and furniture work in oil. None but a thorough and steady workman need apply to C. DECORNI, Room 17 Honore Block.

WANTED—THIS MORNING—A MAN TO BUILD a sidewalk. Apply at 8 North Elizabeth-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IN THE BOOK BUSINESS, TWO young men of good business ability and address. To the right man we will pay $25 per week. Apply to MOONEY & SMART, office of London Art Journal, 234 South Halsted-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—FIFTY CANVASSERS by the Remington Sewing Machine Company. Call at 143 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A HAT SALESMAN WHO CAN CONtrol a good trade in Central and Northern Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Apply to WILLIAMS, MILLER & OLMSTEAD, 127 Market-st.

WANTED—200 WOODCHOPPERS FOR INDIANA and Michigan, winter job and good pay; also, 10 coal miners, highest pay; 1,000 men for Texas & Cairo, and Fulton Railroads. Cheapest tickets to all points South. 21 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR ALL LARGE TOWNS, IN manufacturing business, easily managed; profits $10 to $20 daily. See SWIFT, in basement of 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, INTELLIGENT OFFICE boy. Apply at Room 1, 370 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DAY FIREMAN; steady employment given. Apply in person, or address SUPERINTENDENT, Insane Hospital, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS EVENING, 200 MEN, to work on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; free fare. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 25 West Washington-st.

WANTED—50 MEN TO WORK ON ICE. APPLY to JAMES P. SMITH & CO., 786 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A BOY AT 94 WASHINGTON-ST., Room 17. LOUIS L. PALMER.

WANTED—2,000 LEVEE HANDS; 1,500 FOR THE California & Pacific and Cairo & Fulton Railroads; wages, $2.25 per day; board, $3.50 per week. Also choppers, carpenters, etc. Part free fare. The cheapest tickets South to all points sold at this office. C. V. SNELL & CO., only authorized agents, 22 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT, by PHILLIPS & CO., 118 Washington-st., Room 34. Business legitimate. Pays $25 a week.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD ACTIVE MEN to canvass for coal orders. Apply to 177 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CANVASSERS FOR THE city, for the best paying agency in America; small capital required. Apply at the office of Our Fireside Friend, 100 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH SMALL means, to engage in a safe and staple manufacturing business. No drones wanted. HASKINS, 69 Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, ONE WHO CAN write a good hand. Alden Fruit Preserving Company, 45 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM BOY AT Bayly Hotel, No. 653 State-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD FARM HANDS, PERmanent employment given. Apply to A. N. HART, 190 Dearborn-st., between 10 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO CALL on SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.; best inducements offered to good men.

WANTED—A FEW SMART YOUNG MEN WITH small capital, for the city; $5 to $8 a day easily made with $5 to $8 cash; and $30 silver watch given as premium. Call Tuesday. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Room 17.

WANTED—15 WOOD-CHOPPERS TO GO OUT TO-morrow; 40 to go Thursday and Friday; 15 farm hands for Illinois; 500 railroad laborers South. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 CORD-WOOD CHOPPERS FOR Ohio; one year's work; part fare paid to those having baggage; also 1,500 levee laborers for the South; cheap fares. Apply to CHRISTIAN & RING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at 311 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must come well recommended; small family, lady and three children; good wages paid. Inquire at 300 Carroll-av., West Side, or Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, COOK, washer, and ironer; also a good second girl. Apply, with references, at 797 Michigan-av. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A STRONG, COMPETENT GIRL FOR kitchen work, at 249 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 409 Division-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework, at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; no washing; must be fond of children. Apply at 788 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOKS AND SECOND GIRLS of every nationality, for some of the best families in the city. Apply to MRS. WHITTAKER, 343 N. Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in small family; also, several girls for general housework, of any nation. NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 882 State-st., corner Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 13 OR 14 YEARS old, to assist in doing light housework; no washing. 791 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 290 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS GENeral housework for a small private family. Apply, with references, to 344 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS FOR ONE PRIvate family in Evanston; also, 2 Scandinavian girls for another family in Evanston. Girls cannot, under any circumstances, obtain situations from our office, unless accompanied with written references from former employers. 136 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

WANNED—A STEADY GIRL FOR GENERAL work; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and bring good references; family small. Apply at 348 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR NORwegian girl to do general housework; good wages to a competent girl. Apply at 486 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, AT BANNER Restaurant, Pontiac, Ill. Address R 12, Tribune office, before Friday morning.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS. CALL at 339 Ohio-st., east of Pine.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER THAT UNDERstands her business, and can come immediately, at 330 West Washington-st.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON THE WHEELER & Wilson machine. 608 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD APPRENTICES TO LEARN dress-making and all kinds of sewing, at 509 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOUR INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADIES to solicit for a new and popular book. Expenses paid. J. A. OWENS, Star Hotel, 97 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE COMPOSITORS AT THE Rockford Register office. Address, immediately, G. E. WRIGHT & CO., Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—A WET NURSE IMMEDIATELY AT 81 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH DISHES; ALSO A boy to run errands in restaurant, at 473 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ONE GOOD MAN IN EVERY town in the United States to sell the new sewing machine starter, which is the best selling attachment in the market. It will positively start the machine in the right way without removing the hands from the work while sewing; also prevents the machine from running or starting backwards. Sample sent on receipt of $1.25. G. W. COOK & CO., Room 8, 155 Clark-st. A few more city men wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR NEW BOOK, "UP the Heights of Fame and Fortune." Apply to Valley Publishing Co., Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts., Room 40, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$30 SILVER WATCH FREE to agents, and $20 to $50 a week easily made by young or old, of either sex, with our two fast selling articles; 50c samples free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Room 17.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR EVERY TOWN IN THE United States for the best paying article in the world. Address WELSTER & CO., Room 21, 125 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE—THE biggest thing out. One agent made $27 in one week, another $33. Call and see for yourself at 417 State-st., second floor.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. GENeral office, 150 State-st. Branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER—SELECT FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT a good Singer machine; payments easy; the old stand, 213 South Halsted-st.; open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 28 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given in payment, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PIERSON, 144 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given where required; machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 522 West Madison-st.; branch 989 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A BOILER NEARLY NEW, 15 FEET long by 36 inches diameter, dual in front, with fire front, britchen, etc. Cheap for cash. Inquire AMERICAN BOILER WORKS, 286 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and experienced dry goods entry clerk, in either capacity. Salary $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. Address, with particulars, R 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$10 TO ANY ONE THAT will get a situation for a young man who is quick and correct at figures, and not afraid of work. Address M 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS OPENed, closed, or examined by an experienced accountant. Posting, adjusting, or copying attended to evenings or during the day. A. BRASHER, Room 15, No. 128 East Madison, or No. 373 West Madison-st., corner of Ann.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME RELIABLE firm. Reference, present employers, who are one of the heaviest firms in the city, and where I have been head bookkeeper and cashier for past 6 years. Address B 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper; some wholesale business preferred. Address V 40, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—PRINTING—JOB WORK—A book and newspaper compositor, understanding compositions, making up, and plain jobbing, is anxious to obtain a situation, here or elsewhere, in an office where facilities would be offered to acquire a thorough knowledge of job printing; can read proof, and am sober and reliable. Wages moderate. Address U 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A baker, a respectable place either in or out of the trade; is of good character, and used to the city. Address M F, care of John Kelby, 137 Cornell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MALE cook; one who understands meat and pastry; can furnish the best of references. Address X 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LOCOMOTIVE ENgineer of several years' experience, to run stationary engine. Can do work on engine or boiler. Best of references given. Call or address 263 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT—BY A watchmaker of experience in both manufacturing and repairing. Address for five days, U 19 Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (German) to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. References given if wanted. Address B 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family; is well acquainted, comes recommended, and is willing to work. Apply or address J, 365 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Please call at 67 Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL IN A private family. Call at 461 Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Apply 190 Chicago-av., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG AMERIcan girls, together or separate. West Side preferred. Apply at No. 10 Rucker-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SOME GOOD SCANDInavian girls for general housework, by MISS HANSEN, 258 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT THE SCANDINAVIAN employment room, 151 Clybourn-av., are several girls waiting for situations.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY THREE COOKS, ONE laundry, 25 housework girls. Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEWing girl, by the day or week, or to do second work in a first-class family; reference furnished. Apply at store, 376 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE. INquire at Chicago Lying-in Asylum, No. 196 Centre-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, as seamstress, or to take care of children, or waitress in nice family. Good references. Apply Monday at 308 South Park-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY AN American widow lady; or as chambermaid; good references. Address MRS. N. F., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF 20 with a 6-year old daughter, a position as housekeeper in a family where it is competent to take entire charge of household satisfactorily and for moderate consideration, as a respectable home is mostly desired. References given. Address W 45, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN WABASH-AV. STAGE, IN GETTING out at Twenty-ninth-st., mink muff. A splendid reward if left at 1360 Wabash-av.

LOST—A LARGE GOLD WATCH, BETWEEN Webster's and Van Buren-st., or between the latter street and Douglas-place. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at WEBSTER BROS.

LOST—DEC. 16—EITHER IN COTTAGE GROVE car or on State-st., a purse containing money, etc. Whoever will return the same to 260 State-st., will receive a suitable reward.

LOST—A SMALL SATCHEL, CONTAINING PApers and a miniature, belonging to Miss Emily Faith..., Ill. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 218 Prairie-av.

LOST—ONE YOKE OF OXEN, ONE DARK BROWN stag, the other white and brown; horns tipped with brass. The finder will be well rewarded by returning to J. A. BORLICK & SONS, 70 North LaSalle-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, A GOLD locket, the finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 1130 Prairie-av.

LOST—DOG—A BROWN AND WHITE MIXED setter, with owner's name and residence on collar; whoever will return him to 330 West Monroe-st., shall be liberally rewarded.

LOST—A BLACK FUR GAUNTLET GLOVE, FRIday last, between old Court House and Hoyne-st.; finder will leave same at Sheriff's office, and receive reward. C. H. BRADLEY.

LOST—ON ENTERING THE RANDOLPH-ST. cars on Saturday evening, a silver mounted revolver; if the party who picked it up on the corner of LaSalle and Randolph-st., Sunday, will notify me at 177 Ohio-st., will be suitably rewarded. F. A. EVANS.

LOST—A BAY HORSE, HAVING ON A BRIDLE. Charges and a reasonable reward paid by Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 201 West Madison-st.

LOST—AT 3 O'CLOCK MONDAY AFTERNOON, AT entrance to Court House, on ... a lady's pocketbook, containing $10 and two prescriptions on Dell & Clarke's drug store, written by Dr. Fowler. ... return to MRS. ROBERTS, Room ..., over F. O'NEIL'S liquor store, corner State and Harrison-sts., ...be suitably rewarded.

STOLEN—A BAY HORSE, BUGGY, AND RED AND black lined buffalo robe, from front of Methodist Church Block, corner Washington and Clark-sts. A liberal reward will be paid to any person returning property to 518 South Clark-st., and no questions asked.

$10 REWARD—STOLEN FROM MY BUGGY, Monday afternoon, in front of Bryan Block, a lynx robe, with red lining and fancy border. C. J. ADAMS, Room 18, Bryan Block.

$50 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for the return of a single harness, with rubber trimmings, turned red somewhat from getting mouldy; one wolf-skin robe, with heavy backing lining; one old wolf-skin robe, ...; one blue and wood color ... double shawl, wadded and quilted, small red and black check. All the above articles were stolen from my barn on the evening of Dec 12. WM. B. STANNARD, 384 West Adams-st., 28 North Desplaines-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—AM AUTHORIZED TO NEGOTIATE in sums of $5,000 and upward on first-class inside property, improved or to be improved. Address S 84, Tribune office.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, COMMERCIAL, AND secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., Note Brokers, 84 and 86 La Salle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OR UNIMproved real estate in sums of $2,000 to $50,000; H. L. BARNET, 134 Clark-st., Room 14.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES AND COLLATerals of all kinds. Room 16, 146 East Madison-st.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, AND houses on leased ground. Purchase money notes wanted. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES WANTED. CURRY & CO., 7 Tribune Building.

WANTED—$3,000 TO $5,000, ON 3 OR 5 YEARS time, at 10 per cent—no commission—for which I will give the best Chicago real estate security. Address B 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $30,000 FOR 5 YEARS AT 10 per cent and commission. One of the most available pieces of real estate in Kane County, worth about three times the amount, without the improvements, as security. Abstracts complete. Address K, 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECURED $250 NOTE; SHORT TIME to run; A. S. PALMER, JR., Broker, 94 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN EXCELLENT BUSINESS QUALifications wishes to invest $5,000 or $7,000 in some well-established, legitimate-paying business. Address with real name, in all confidence, for one week, T 60, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, OLD gold, silver, diamonds, or any description of valuables, by sending a letter to ABRAHAM WILKINS, 344 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 634 State-st.

IF ADOLPHUS, OR ANYBODY ELSE, WILL SEND $1.50 for the Lovers' Thermometer, they can find out at a glance the exact degree of love, or otherwise, they entertain. Sent by mail. Address ISAAC A. POOL, 38 Walnut-st., Chicago. Agents wanted.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES OBTAINED for cause on equitable terms. Apply at Room 4, No. 347 South Clark-st.

TWO THOUSAND GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, jewelry, etc., for sale at half the usual price. Auction sale each day of ... of unredeemed pledges. J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 209 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZED SAFE, WITH a burglar-proof chest. Address B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

WANTED, BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE SOME good cats and kittens. Call at 28 River-st.

WOULD THE LADY THAT ADVERTISED IN Sunday's paper, without address, please forward the same to H 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A RESTAURANT DOING A paying business, or room suitable for the purpose in good locality. Address W G, Tribune office.

W. O. MULL, ARTIST, IS AT ROOM 6 CENTRAL Hall, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN ELOcution to public speakers, or any others. Address Prof. A. M. BACON, 73 Cottage-place.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 CAPITAL, IN the hotel business. Address, with real name, appointment for interview, W 53, Tribune office.

POLITICAL.

The Louisiana Imbroglio—Further Interesting Developments.

History of the Case as Given by Attorney General Williams.

A Warmothite Judge Forcibly Removed by the Pinchbackers.

The Decision of the United States Supreme Court Adverse to the Warmoth Interest.

THE NEW ORLEANS TROUBLES.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—B. L. Lynch, Republican, has been installed as Judge of the Fourth District Court, Bonner, Fusionist, being forcibly ejected. Bonner had a commission from Governor Warmoth. Lynch holds a commission from acting Governor Pinchback upon the return of the Bovee Board.

In the Federal Court, in the Warmoth contempt case, several witnesses were examined, with no new developments. The matter has been taken under advisement.

The Legislature impeachment was postponed till Wednesday.

It is stated that the Governor will not answer the citation.

For the ballot for United States Senator to-morrow, Billings, Casey, Durell, Pinchback, and ex-Governor Hahn will probably be nominated. Pinchback is regarded as the strongest, nearly three-fourths of the Legislature being colored.

Judge Bonner says: "Before I took my seat I was informed by General Longstreet that I had been elected. Since then I have learned that, by some arbitrary ruling, and without any warrant of law, four polls were thrown out, and in that way the Bovee Returning Board made out that I was not elected."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Attorney General Williams, to-day, made the following statement relative to affairs in Louisiana:

According to the laws of Louisiana, Governor Warmoth, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, Secretary of State Herron, and Messrs. Lynch and Anderson constituted, at the late election in that State, the Returning Board, with power to canvass the votes for Presidential Electors, members of Congress, State officers, and members of the Legislature. Pinchback and Anderson were candidates upon the Republican ticket, and therefore resigned their seats upon the Board, and to fill the vacancies so created Longstreet and Hawkins were elected by the remaining members, as provided by law. Warmoth then pretended to remove the Secretary of State from the office, and appointed in his place a fellow by the name of Jack Wharton. Warmoth and Wharton then repudiated the election of Longstreet and Hawkins, and appointed in their places, Hatch and Depont. This Board, so constituted, were proceeding to canvass the votes, when, upon due application, their proceedings were perpetually enjoined by the Judge of the Eighth District State Court, whose jurisdiction in the case was unquestioned. Warmoth, thereupon, forcibly ejected the Judge granting said injunction from his office, and installed in his place before the votes were canvassed, or it was legally known who was elected, the Democratic candidate for Judgeship in that district, at that election. Proceedings were then had in the Supreme Court of the State, in which the validity of this change of Judges was brought in question, and the Court held it invalid, and in effect decided, that Warmoth's Board of Canvassers was illegal, and its acts void. These decisions of the State Court were treated by Warmoth with perfect contempt. Suit was commenced on the equity side of the United States District Court, in which an injunction was asked and obtained against the Warmoth Board of Canvassers, and this injunction was also treated by Warmoth's Board with contempt. Instructions were then given to the Marshal to enforce the orders of this Court, and troops were placed at his service for that purpose. Meanwhile, the Board of Canvassers organized according to law, or a majority of them canvassed the votes and returned that the Republican candidates for Presidential Electors and State officers were elected, and that certain persons were elected to the Legislature. Warmoth having called an extraordinary session of the Legislature, the persons returned as elected by the regular Board assembled in the State House, and after organization, made a formal requisition, under Section 4, Article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, upon the President to protect the State from domestic violence. Resolutions of impeachment were also preferred by this body against Warmoth, and under the Constitution of the State the Lieutenant Governor became Acting Governor.

Another body assembled at the Lyceum Hall, in New Orleans, claiming to be the Legislature of the State, and was recognized by Warmoth. Two organizations were thus made, promising nothing to the State but discord and anarchy. Not doubting that irregularities had occurred on both sides, but believing that the Republican ticket had received a majority of the votes of Louisiana, and acting in conformity to the returns of the regular Board of Canvassers, and decisions of the State and Federal Courts, the President decided to answer the resolution of the State House Legislature, by recognizing the organization with which it is connected as the lawful Government of the State.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—In the Legislature, this evening, the Senate adopted the following:

WHEREAS, There is a conflict between the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana and the act of Congress relative to the election of United States Senators; and

WHEREAS, A reasonable interpretation of the Congressional law justifies delay on the part of the General Assembly in election of United States Senator until the second day after the commencement of the next regular session; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate that it will not proceed to the election of United States Senator before the second Tuesday after the organization of the regular session of the Legislature in January next.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day rendered the following: Supreme Court *ex parte* H. C. Warmoth. We are all of the opinion that when the final decree shall be rendered in the Circuit Court in this case an appeal will lie to this Court. We are also of the opinion that this Court has no jurisdiction in this case to issue a writ of prohibition until an appeal is taken.

INDIANA.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the State Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 16.—The special order being the bill to repeal the law authorizing counties and townships to aid the construction of railroads by making donations or taking stock therein, was taken up. After some discussion, in regard to the inconvenience and injustice that the repeal of the law might occasion, as a compromise of the conflicting views, a motion to postpone until the next session was agreed to—ayes, 64; nays, 18.

The Senate bill fixing the number of officers and employes of the General Assembly, and defining their duties, after several amendments was adopted—yeas, 77; nays, 4.

The Committee on Education reported back the bill amending the School law with various and voluminous amendments, which were ordered printed.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of the *per diem* bill, which caused such good feeling that all business was suspended and a motion to adjourn was adopted. Those who had voted against the bill seemed to be as hilarious as those who had sustained it.

SENATE.

The House bill providing for the refunding of taxes in aid of railroads in certain cases was read a first time.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to apportion the Senators and Representatives among the several counties, which he moved should be read a second time, and referred to a Committee of one from each Congressional District, which motion he subsequently withdrew.

A call of the Senate discovered thirty-six members present. After some routine business, the Senate adjourned to 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session the special order, the bill to fix the salaries of Judges, was postponed until to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

The House bill to fix the *per diem* of the members of the General Assembly at $5 per day, they to furnish their own stationery, was taken up.

An amendment was offered, that the members furnish their own printed matter—books, papers, &c.—which was not considered.

After discussions *pro* and *con*, the vote on the bill resulted as follows: Yeas, 28; nays, 16.

A motion was offered that the bill to apportion the members of the General Assembly among the counties be put on its passage.

After an inefficient motion to lay it upon the table—yeas, 19; nays, 21—the previous question was called, with the following result: yeas, 25; nays, 18. Several members, when their names were called, gave their reasons for their opposing the bill. The principal objection to the bill was its inequality by increasing, in some districts, the voting population far beyond the votes.

After the motion for the previous question was declared carried, Mr. Williams moved that the bill be recommitted, with instructions, which was lost.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the bill, which was passed by yeas 26, nays 18.

The Senate bill to divide the State into Congressional Districts was taken up and passed by yeas 27, nays 12.

The following is the the apportionment under the bill:

First District—Posey, Vanderburg, Warwick, Spencer, Gibson, and Pike.

Second District—Sullivan, Knox, Daviess, Greene, Martin, Orange, Crawford, and Dubois.

Third District—Harrison, Clark, Floyd, Washington, Jackson, Brown, and Bartholomew.

Fourth District—Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson, Scott, Jennings, Ripley, Decatur, and Rush.

Fifth District—Dearborn, Franklin, Fayette, Union, Wayne, and Randolph.

Sixth District—Johnson, Shelby, Hancock, Henry, Delaware, Madison, and Grant.

Seventh District—Marion, Morgan, Hendricks, and Putnam.

Eighth District—Lawrence, Monroe, Owen, Clay, Vigo, Parke, and Vermillion.

Ninth District—Boone, Clinton, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren, and Tippecanoe.

Tenth District—Laporte, St. Joseph, Starke, Porter, Lake, Newton, Benton, White, Carroll, Jasper, and Pulaski.

Eleventh District—Hamilton, Howard, Tipton, Cass, Miami, Fulton, and Wabash.

Twelfth District—Jay, Blackford, Wells, Adams, Huntington, Whitley, and Adams.

Thirteenth District—Kosciusko, Marshall, Elkhart, LaGrange, Noble, Steuben, and DeKalb.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Information has been received that the eighty persons who were believed to have perished by the stranding of the emigrant ship Franklin, from Hamburg for San Francisco, off the coast of Iceland, have been rescued.

An open air meeting was held in Stockton on Sunday, in favor of Fenian amnesty, at which 12,000 persons were present. The crowd was very disorderly, and there was some fighting, during which several persons were injured. The English and Welsh, who outnumbered the Irish, charged on the platforms, carried off the Irish flags, and trampled them in the mud.

Mr. Odger was announced to speak, but failed to appear.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—M. Thiers appeared before the Committee of Thirty, to-day, and explained his position. He said the only remedy for present difficulties was the organization of a second Chamber. Ministerial responsibility existed already. The Executive and Ministers were ready to retire if their acts were disapproved. He was willing to accept any *modus vivendi* which the Committee might propose, and promised to confer freely with them to that end. The President's words had a most conciliatory effect.

BRAZIL.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The laborers who emigrated from England to Brazil, to work on farms, have petitioned the Brazilian Government to assist them to return home. Letters have been received from them giving accounts of the hardships they have suffered, and warning their friends against coming to the country.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The Spener's *Gazette* says Bismarck will resign the Presidency of the Prussian Cabinet, but will remain Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Prince Frederick William has arrived at Wiesbaden, whither he went by the advice of his physician to take the waters.

JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The Great Republic arrived to-day, with Yokohama dates to Nov. 23.

Prince Alexis has been extremely well received by the Mikado. The Emperor and Empress were to visit the Russian fleet, after which the Prince would leave for the Amoor.

The Japanese mission to Corea was reported successful, although the Chief Ambassador had not returned.

The Japanese Government employs in the interior about 200 foreigners—Americans, 41; English, 120; French, 69.

Thirty-four native Christians, expelled from Nagasaki, have been pardoned, and returned to the country.

Minister Mori will be requested to retain his position, instead of Weno, recently appointed.

Nakagama has been nominated as Japanese Consul General at Washington,—a new position.

A line from Hong Hong, *via* Yokohama, to San Francisco, it is reported, will be opened Jan. 6, to make the passage across in sixteen days.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 16.—The delegates assembled to count the municipality vote commenced quarrelling. To prevent a row, troops were called out. Two delegates opposed to Galva, on the ticket which is supported by Cortena, failed to appear. It is supposed that they have been kidnapped.

Great excitement prevails. The delegates, becoming indignant at the interference of the troops, retired without counting the votes.

The Government has abolished the franchise granted merchants here, and the new tariff will go into effect Jan. 1.

The Frontier Commission is busily at work. Cortena's private secretary, Cordova, is very active bringing witnesses to substantiate counter-claims.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Canada, Dec. 16.—The story of the loss of life at Anticosti, below Quebec, by the destruction of light-houses there, is thought here to be an invention. The story is also discredited at Gaspe Bay.

HALIFAX, Dec. 16.—The gale of the 14th inst., did great damage to the shipping along the coast of this province. In Cape Breton at Cow Bay, the barge M. B. Elinor, and the schooner Britannia which were loading with coal for the United States were driven ashore and totally wrecked. The brig B. S. George was damaged at the International pier. The brigs Kate Upham, Belle, and G. S. Troop were badly damaged and the pier much injured. The tide was the highest known since the storm of 1860.

Obituary.

ALTON, Ill., Dec 16.—The Rev. Hubbel Loomis, one of the pioneers of this State, died at Upper Alton last evening. His age was 97 years and 6 months. He was the father of Professor Loomis, of Yale College.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—John W. Bulon died this morning, aged 74. He had been engaged in the East India trade for nearly half a century.

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 16.—Daniel Clapp, of the firm of Clapp & Atwood, of this city, died yesterday morning.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—William Henry Russel, for a long time a merchant in this city, died in Paris, on Saturday, at the age of 73.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—Jesse D. Reed, who was for many years connected with the Baltimore *Sun*, died to-day, aged 61.

The Greeley Monument.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The Committee is announced to raise a fund for the erection of a bronze statue to Horace Greeley, and, also, a monument over his grave. Among the names are John E. Williams, William B. Ogden, Samuel J. Tilden, Augustus Schell, Marshall O. Roberts, Manton Marble, James Gordon Bennett, Whitelaw Reid, James Brooks, Parke Godwin, Charles A. Dana, J. O. Whitehouse, A. W. Palmer, George G. Reynolds, D. S. Gregory, Samuel Bowles, N. P. Banks, John W. Forney, Carl Schurz, Austin Blair, Thos. A. Hendricks, Wm. Bross, Theo. F. Randolph, and W. W. Niles. Andrew H. Green acts as Treasurer of the fund. The Committee may be enlarged to embrace all sections of the country, and contributions will be publicly acknowledged.

A Saloon Keeper Mulcted.

DES MOINES, Dec. 16.—The celebrated liquor case of Mrs. Priestly against Hierb has been settled by Hierb giving her a homestead valued at $1,500 as damages for selling liquor to her husband.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The steamships Wyoming, Silesia, and Strausburg have arrived out.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Sale of a Majority of the Stock to William Orton.

Whitelaw Reid Resigns the Managing Editorship.

Most of the Editorial Staff Withdraw.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Fifty-one shares of the capital stock of the *Tribune* Association, constituting a majority, were to-day sold to Wm. Orton. The parties going out beside Mr. Sinclair and the representatives of the estates of the dead proprietors, are George Ripley, Whitelaw Reid, John Hay, Thomas N. Rooker, Philip Fitzpatrick, Patrick O'Rourke, and J. C. Ayer. Each of the old proprietors was earnestly requested to retain at least a part of his stock. Messrs. Reid and Hay refused, one selling $40,000 worth, and the other $20,000. Messrs. Ripley, Rooker, Fitzpatrick, and O'Rourke consented to retain barely one share each. Dr. Ayer sold eight of his fourteen shares of the fifty-one shares purchased. It is understood eight are reserved for Schuyler Colfax, who is to be invited to assume the editorship. Mr. Reid was requested to remain, but declined, and announced that, immediately on the making of the sale, he had tendered his resignation as acting editor-in-chief to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Hay also declined to remain editorially connected, and other resignations from the staff have since been rendered. Mr. Orton then requested Mr. Reid, as a personal favor to remain in charge of the paper for a little time, continuing its policy unchanged, and he consented to remain for the present week. It has been for forty-eight hours uncertain to which side the sale would probably be made. The majority of the trustees, who desired to continue the paper on the basis of Mr. Greeley's card with Mr. Reid at its head, needed only eighteen shares of stock to secure a clear majority. Mr. Reid offered to buy these at $10,000 a share cash, or at a considerable larger price, but Mr. Sinclair had secured enough of them to prevent him from making up the number. Messrs. Reid & Hay also offered Mr. Sinclair $350,000 for his own shares and the twelve of the Clark estate which he controlled, and all the other Trustees insisted that Mr. Sinclair was bound under the by-laws of the Association to sell to them before selling at the same price to an outside party. Sinclair, however, claimed to be under obligations to others, which he could not discharge save by completing the transaction for fifty-one shares with Mr. Orton. It is reported that ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, ex-Surveyor A. B. Cornell, and others of that wing of the Republican party are to unite with Orton in carrying stock. In the final sale, Mr. Sinclair retained three of his shares of stock, and, it is understood, desires to continue as publisher. Those siding with Messrs. Reid and Hay were George Ripley, Thomas N. Rooker, Philip Fitzpatrick, Patrick O'Rourke, Oliver Johnson, C. A. Runple, and John F. Cleveland, Mr. Greeley's brother-in-law, who represented his own stock and part of the Greeley estate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The editor of the Brooklyn *Union*, who is an intimate friend of Mr. Colfax, says in his paper, this evening: "It is not yet certain that Mr. Colfax will take the position of editor of the *Tribune*, to which he has been invited, but it is probable that he will. The obstacle to his acceptance is not of a pecuniary nature, but one affecting the future course of the paper. The proprietors, or a part of them at least, desire that the paper shall be continued as an independent or neutral journal in politics; but Mr. Colfax is a statesman of positive political principles, and with a reputation that he cannot afford to falsify, and he declines to accept a position which would compromise him before the public or fetter the exercise of his judgment. His friends, and people who wish well to the *Tribune*, will be glad to learn that if Mr. Colfax consents to take the editorship, it will be on the condition of perfect freedom to act according to his judgment and his convictions. On any other terms his editorship would be a deception and a serious mistake."

It seems, therefore, that Mr. Colfax's terms are absolute editorial control, and it is this point the *Tribune* stockholders now have under consideration.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

TOLEDO, Dec. 16.—The following is a list of insurance companies sustaining losses by the fire yesterday: Phœnix, of Hartford, and the Springfield Fire and Marine, $14,000; German, Buffalo, $5,000; Westchester, New York, $9,500; Connecticut, Hartford, $5,000; Howard, New York, $2,500; North American, Philadelphia, $10,500; Royal, Liverpool, $2,500; North British, $7,500; State, of Missouri $2,500; Franklin, Wheeling, $2,500; Brewers', Milwaukee, $2,500; Queen's, Liverpool, $9,000; Home, Columbus, Ohio, $2,500; National, Hartford, $2,500; Franklin, Philadelphia, $8,500; Pennsylvania Fire, $8,000; Sun, Cleveland, $2,500; Home, New York, $8,000; Firemen's, Dayton, O., $7,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $2,500; Amazon, Cincinnati, $2,500; Firemen's, New York, $2,000.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 16.—The livery stable of John Cotterill, at Dayton, O., was destroyed by fire last night and four horses were burned. The loss is estimated at $4,000; the insurance at about $2,000, in the Ohio Company of Dayton.

ACTON, Canada, Dec. 16.—The tannery of Beardman & Son was burned last night. The loss is $50,000.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Maxwell's malt house was burned yesterday. Loss $40,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—A block of ten ice-houses, in Woburn, containing 25,000 tons ice, belonging to the Boston Ice Company, was burned last night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Peterson's planing mill at Jamaica, L. I., and Marvin's blind factory, were burned on Sunday. The loss is $20,000.

Railway News.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 16.—The first passenger train over the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad arrived Vincennes at 6 p. m., bringing about 300 excursionists to attend the celebration of the completion of the road. The train was delayed about two hours above Vienna by the running off of the special train from Cairo bearing the Reception Committee. With this exception there was nothing to mar the pleasure of the trip. The train was enthusiastically cheered from its entrance into the city by crowds on the streets, and saluted by whistles of steamers at the wharfs. On their arrival at the St. Charles Hotel, the guests were met by Mayor Manssen, who tendered to them the hospitalities of the city. Hon. John H. Oberly delivered a formal address of welcome, which was responded to by General Burnside, after which, brief speeches were made by other prominent parties. The proceedings wound up with a grand banquet at the St. Charles at 1 p. m. The excursionists return by special train to-morrow morning.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The Grand Jury of this county has indicted the Binghamton Railroad as a nuisance. The case will come up at the next term of court.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 16.—A special to the *Gazette* says the City of Gallipolis, Ohio, to-day voted to issue $60,000 in bonds for the building of the Ohio Valley Railroad. The vote was eight over the necessary two-thirds.

The Horse Disease.

PEORIA, Dec. 16.—The horse disease is disappearing. The Adams street line put on cars this morning, and the other lines will soon follow.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—The horse disease continues to abate, although fatal cases occur daily. There have probably been a hundred or two deaths altogether since the distemper broke out. All the street car companies have resumed business partially, and full service will be done in the course of a few days. The Fifth street line has not stopped running its cars at any time, the Superintendent of that road believing that a moderate amount of exercise is beneficial to the horses, and he has not had one fatal case in his stables. The Transfer Company's horses are also improving rapidly. The streets begin to assume their wonted look, and business is reviving.

Edwin Forrest's Funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The obsequies of the late Edwin Forrest took place from his residence at 2 p. m. The body was laid out in the parlor of his late home, and was dressed in a full suit of black. There was a laurel wreath at his head, and a cross of immortelles on his breast; also a number of other floral offerings were placed around the room. A large number of visitors viewed the body. A Committee of the New York Lotus Club, consisting of Mayor Hall, Colonel Thomas Knox, William Appleton, and Frederick Schwab, were present. A large number of actors attended informally. The pall-bearers were John W. Forney, James Oakes, James Lawson, Daniel Dougherty, Dr. J. R. Burden, and Dr. Samuel Grass. The coffin was black, and silver-mounted, with the name and time of birth and death of the deceased. The interment was in the family vault in St. Paul's Church, Third street.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

Fatal Affray Between Two Lottery Dealers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Another shocking and bloody murder occurred here to-night between two well-known sporting millionaires, named Nicholas R. Duryea and William Simmons. The victim, Duryea, was at the head of nearly all the policy-shops in Brooklyn, and Simmons is in the same business in this city, with branches in several large Southern cities. About 7 p. m. Duryea went into Simmons' office, No. 67 Liberty street, and quarrelled with Simmons in relation to the latter's operations in Brooklyn. Simmons & Co. are agents of Shelby College lottery, which Duryea's agents claim has been largely swindling Brooklynites. Words ran high on this subject. Duryea struck Simmons in the face, and the combat began, which continued through the office, and into the street. When near the curbstone, Simmons, who was the larger of the two, drew a huge dirk-knife and slashed at Duryea furiously. Three times in quick succession was the knife plunged into Duryea's throat, once in the abdomen and once in the groin. The carotid artery and jugular vein were severed, and Duryea, who was unarmed, sank dead in a deluge of blood. Simmons was arrested and taken to the station-house, as were also the remains of Duryea on a stretcher. Simmons surveyed the corpse coolly, and on entering his cell requested to be furnished with cigars. Both Duryea and Simmons possessed great wealth. Duryea is a prominent yachtsman, though expelled from the New York Yacht Club, last summer, for sailing his vessel around the wrong buoy, and receiving the stakes therefor. He lived in great style on Staten Island. Simmons resides on Fourteenth street, and is also married. He gave his age to-night as 33. Duryea is said to have been formerly a partner of Simmons & Co., and retired about six weeks ago, the firm owing him $68,000, which has not yet been paid. After he had stabbed Duryea, Simmons slipped on the blood, and dislocated his ankle. He was considerably marked up by Duryea's fists.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—At 7 o'clock this evening, two men named John Simmons and Nicholas H. Duryea, both well-known as lottery dealers, engaged in a desperate struggle in front of a restaurant in Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau. Simmons succeeded in throwing his antagonist, and then drawing a dirk knife stabbed the prostrate man repeatedly. The principal wound inflicted, which almost instantaneously proved fatal, was on the left side of the neck, commencing at the base of the ear, penetrating about four inches, and severing the jugular vein and several main arteries. The assassin also stabbed his victim in the groin, inflicting a wound which the doctors say was alone sufficient to have caused death. Witnesses of the affray called out "murder and police," when Simmons fled, and took refuge in a neighboring saloon, where an officer subsequently found and arrested him. In getting away, the murderer fell and sprained his ankle, fracturing one of the small bones. Simmons and the body of his victim were afterwards taken to the nearest police station. Simmons refused to make any statement when interrogated by the officer in charge of the police station. Subsequently, his wound was dressed, and he was taken to the Park Hospital, where he now remains in charge of two police officers. Duryea was about 30 years of age, genteel appearance, slight build, and lived at Fort Richmond, where he leaves a wife and two children. Simmons and Duryea were both supposed to be very wealthy. The cause of the fatal quarrel has not transpired, but is supposed to be connected with business in which they were engaged. Simmons declined to make any statement whatever to the reporters who called upon him at the hospital.

NEW YORK.

Italian Immigration—The Fifth Avenue Hotel Investigation—The City Swindled—Bowles Brothers—The Case of Tweed—Swindlers Robbed—Distillery Seized—Dr. Bayard on Mr. Greeley's Last Illness—Miscellaneous Local Items.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The Italian Society held a meeting, last evening, at which the home Government was fiercely denounced for its conduct with relation to the emigration of so many of the poor to this country. The Italian Consul here was also assailed for failing to make a satisfactory explanation of the causes of the exodus. It was decided to memorialize Congress in opposition to what was designated "this infamous white slave trade."

Dr. Edward Bayard, who was Mr. Greeley's medical adviser for eleven years, gives in to-morrow's *Sun* his views regarding Mr. Greeley's last illness, and of his prostrated condition after the first battle of Bull Run. Dr. Bayard says he was never insane, but physically exhausted. The tension of immense labor on his mind and body rendered a sudden breaking down inevitable. He was a nervous, excitable man, and even in the heat of a Presidential campaign felt all the attacks on his character keenly. After the battle of Bull Run, in 1861, he told Dr. Bayard that the country was ruined, like himself, and that he had been instrumental in bringing woe upon the nation. Ten days' rest at that period, with sedative remedies, brought him round to his usual health. Dr. Bayard believes it was a grave mistake to place Mr. Greeley in a mad-house, and that he was never crazy in any degree, but worn out.

Dr. Henry Greene, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who had been taken to the Park Hospital on Saturday evening in a dangerous condition, was yesterday reported as hopeless, apoplexy having set in.

The dramatic profession in this city, yesterday passed appropriate resolutions over the death of Edwin Forrest.

An Alderman of this city states that by the non-payment of rents by various railroads and other corporations, within the past five years, the municipality has been swindled out of some $3,000,000.

It is stated than Nathan Appleton has commenced a suit against the Bowles Bros. for fraud, and General Davis has been appointed a Receiver, the latter being now in possession of all the effects of the late concern in this city. Several American female school teachers, travelling in Europe, were, it is stated, swindled by Bowles Bros. of all their money.

The motion to supply omissions in the motion to quash the big indictments against Tweed was denied this morning by Judge Ingraham.

In the Oyer and Terminer Court to-day, after some six or seven motions in the Tweed case had been denied, Lyman Tremaine, for the prosecution, protested against one moment's further delay. Assistant Attorney Sullivan called up the defendant to plead to the big indictment, whereupon Graham, the prisoner's counsel, called for the reading of it, and the Court directed the Clerk to read it. The big indictment is a printed volume of 1,050 pages, which will occupy, it is thought, at least two days in reading.

In the Tweed case a demurrer was made to the indictment on which the prosecution joined issue. The demurrer was then overruled. A plea of not guilty was then put in, and the trial set down for the first Monday in January.

The investigation in regard to the fire in the Fifth Avenue Hotel was reopened this morning by Fire Marshal John Thompson. The fireman of the hotel testified that he was in bed at the time the alarm of fire was given, and, on hearing the screams of the girls in their rooms, he kicked the wire screen from the window of his room and went to their assistance, tearing off screens from their windows and helping them to the roof. The smoke was very dense at the time. The witness said he was near the room in which the bodies of the girls were subsequently found, but as he heard no alarm from that particular room he did not think any one was in it, and did not attempt to break the screen from the windows. No one was near the room at the time, but there was a great quantity of smoke. The testimony of the witness goes to confirm the opinion of the Fire Marshal, that the girls were suffocated, and not burned to death.

Judge Boardman, of Ithica, will preside at the trial of Stokes.

Judge Ingraham denied an informal application to-day for a stay in the case of James C. King, who shot Ambrose F. O'Neil, until a commission can take the testimony of J. E. Mott, now in Germany.

The offices of the great sawdust swindlers have been robbed of the books and correspondence. It is thought that the spicy part of the latter will be made public, and said to involve many persons in distant parts of the country.

The examination in the case of William Moffatt Graham, charged with complicity in the Walkill Bank defalcation, has been postponed at the request of the bank Directors to Jan. 21.

R. Williams, messenger of the Tradesmen's Bank, was assaulted on Elm street, on Saturday, knocked down and robbed of a wallet containing checks, notes, and acceptances, amounting to $15,661, and $163 in cash. Some detectives doubt the truthfulness of the story of the messenger, but the bank officers accept his statement.

Six hundred gallons of whiskey, 10,000 gallons of mash, six hogsheads of molasses, and other property were seized to-day, at the illicit distillery, Seventh avenue, and Patrick Boyle, in charge of the premises, was arrested. A crowd gathered and attempted to recover the property, but were driven off by the revenue officers and police.

Mrs. Thomas Smith, of Virginia, was detained on board the steamship California, on Saturday, until divested by the customs officers of a skirt lined with silks, satins, jewelry, and silverware.

Mrs. Gardiner, who contested the will of Mrs. Bishop on the ground that she was a daughter of the executrix, has withdrawn her claim to the property and discontinued proceedings.

Ada Myers, conspicuous in the Courts of this city and New Jersey, a couple of years ago, in connection with her mother in a suit against Vreeland, the New Jersey nonagenarian, attempted suicide by shooting.

General Dix declines the escort of Battery B, of Troy, on the occasion of his inauguration, preferring the ceremony to be as simple as possible.

At a meeting of the Methodists Preachers' Association, to-day, a paper was read, taking the ground that the scientists, in turning their attention to spiritual affairs, were invading a province with which they had nothing to do.

The Board of Apportionment has been ordered to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to pay the Tenth National Bank $267,000 advanced to the Court House Commissioners in 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

In anticipation of a notable event in the production of "Julius Cæsar," with Lawrence Barrett as *Cassius*, a *role* in which he has won encomiums as marked as any ever bestowed upon an American actor, a large and fine-looking audience was present at Aiken's Theatre last evening. The expectation was well founded. It was, and is, and hereafter will be looked back upon, as a notable dramatic event in the annals of the Chicago stage. That one of Shakspeare's mightiest tragedies, not frequently enacted anywhere, by reason of the vast labor and expense necessary in its production, and, therefore, almost as new to theatre-goers of the present day as though it were the latest work of some modern playwright, should be brought out in all its elaborate and unusual belongings, is a notable event at any time and in any place. It was deemed worthy of months of careful preparation in the first theatre of America, and its production there was rendered peculiarly noteworthy by the sudden and unexpected prominence gained by an actor of hitherto modest pretensions and reputation, who astonished the greater light whose rays he dimmed so completely, and took the audience by storm. This actor was Lawrence Barrett, whose advent in Chicago, and appearance as *Cassius* in "Julius Cæsar," have been looked forward to with great interest by our amusement patrons. That he was the first to develop the *role*, and to discover in it possibilities which had been usually overlooked by those who had preceded him in its assumption, is not the least among Mr. Barrett's elements of renown. It is no difficult matter now, after having had its strong points made plain, to recognize in *Cassius* one of the most powerful, if not the greatest, characters in the play. It is a distinctive creation, the like of which Shakspeare has not given us elsewhere. More than all others among the stern Roman patriots by which *Cæsar* was surrounded, he noted and feared grim, uncompromising *Cassius*, of whom he says:

> Yet, if my name were liable to fear,
> I do not know the man I should avoid
> So soon as that spare Cassius. He reads much,
> He is a great observer, and he looks
> Quite through the deeds of men; he loves no plays,
> As thou dost, Antony; he hears no music;
> Seldom he smiles; and smiles in such a sort
> As if he mocked himself, and scorned his spirit
> That could be mov'd to smile at anything.
> Such men as he be never at heart's ease
> When they behold a greater than themselves;
> And therefore are they very dangerous.

No ordinary sort of man merited such a description, or as this, which *Cassius* gives of himself:

> Were I a common laugher, or did use
> To stale with ordinary oaths my love
> To every new protester; if you know
> That I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
> And after scandal them; or if you know
> That I profess myself in banqueting
> To all the rout, then hold me dangerous.

Truly a man who "looks quite through the deeds of men," for, having looked through *Cæsar*, and found in him no kinglier stuff than that of which himself was made, he set him down unworthy to rule Rome, and so conspired against him. A shrewd and accurate judge of human nature, he distrusted Marc Antony, advising his death, and protesting against permitting him to deliver the funeral oration. A brave and able General, an "elder" and a "better" soldier than *Brutus*, the defects of whose campaign he pointed out, predicting the disaster which soon befel. Certainly no character in this or any other play is worthier of the genius of a fine actor. All the praise that has been written and spoken of Mr. Barrett's *Cassius* is more than deserved. He brings to the *role* a thorough earnestness, a virile intensity and vigor, a nervous, fiery impetuosity which go to make up the very last degree of dramatic power and effect. Individuality is sunk out of sight. It is not Barrett, but *Cassius*, that fills the eye. So true is this that at times the most electric bursts of magnetism fail to bring hearty applause, because the beholder forgets that it is *acting* which he sees, and so neglects to applaud the actor. The biting irony of his opening analysis of *Cæsar's* character; his eager incitement of *Brutus* to the conspiracy; his gathering impatience and rage, all pictured without a word of speech, which bursts forth in fearful fury at *Antony's* wailing over the corpse of *Cæsar*; the picture of mingled love, and grief, and wounded pride, and insulted honor in the quarrel scene with *Brutus*, culminating in that splendid spasm of agony: "There is my dagger, and here my naked breast!" and then his melting sorrow at the news of *Portia's* death—these are among the more brilliant gems of the rare rendition. In breadth and vigor, in consistency and power, it is an impersonation well worthy of the warm commendation of a great critic, who said of it that "since the days of Charles Kemble, considered the greatest modern *Cassius*, no such representative of the part has been seen upon the English or American stage." Concerning the splendid manner in which "Julius Cæsar" is put upon the stage, and of the support by the company, we shall speak at length hereafter.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Coombs commenced the third week of her engagement at McVicker's Theatre last evening in "The Lady of Lyons," playing to a not very full house—not so full, indeed, as the merits of the piece as played last evening deserved. The play, which has not been put on the stage in this city since Fechter played *Claude Melnotte* in the same theatre nearly two years ago, is familiar to every theatre-goer, and one that has generally succeeded in gaining the appreciation of large audiences. Miss Coombs, in her impersonation of *Pauline*, did much toward raising her in the opinion of a Chicago audience, which her efforts during the earlier part of her engagement left undone. Especially did she appear to advantage in the third act, when upbraiding *Claude* for his deception. Her parting with *Claude*, too, was an opportunity of which she made the best. So pleased were the audience that at the end of both acts she was called before the curtain. Mr. O'Neill as *Claude* appeared to greater advantage than he has done for some time, both as the peasant and the Prince. He played with more care and more real feeling last evening than usual, and the audience, not the gallery, recognized it, retaining their manifestations of approval till after the curtain fell. Mrs. Post as the *Widow Melnotte* exhibited two or three touches of nature that found an echo in many unsophisticated hearts, but she occasionally relapsed into unmeaning gestures. Mr. Lanagan was, as usual, excellent. His figure and manner are especially adapted to the role of *Colonel Dumas*, and he played the part with spirit. His "business," too, shows study. Mr. Power, as *Beauseant*, had something to do, but was apparently unconscious of the fact. He was one of the imperfections in the presentation of the piece which marred it. Another was Mr. Grey, as *Deschappelles*. Mr. Barron, as *Glavis*, for some occult purpose wore a single eye-glass, and Mrs. Stoneall pronounced "Monsieur" as "Moceer." With these trifling exceptions, the "Lady of Lyons" needs nothing to commend it to the public, for it is certainly better acted throughout than has been the case for a long time in this city—with the exception above alluded to. The scenery is good throughout, and especially so in the second act, in which the garden is charming.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The much-talked-of play called "Fun," was brought out at Hooley's, for the first time, last evening, to a good house, the risibles of which were kept in motion during a great part of the evening by the mirth-provoking situations and dialogues with which the piece abounds. It would be difficult to describe "Fun;" it is not a comedy, as announced, nor a burlesque, nor an extravaganza, but a half-way measure between the three. It is a five-act farce, with very little plot, and that the acme of absurdity. An intending bridegroom inadvertently destroys a lady's bonnet on the morning of his intended marriage, and spends the day and night in hunting all over creation for the fellow to that bonnet, being followed closely by his would-be bride, her father, cousin, and the rest of the wedding party, who all land at last in the station house. As the bewildered bridegroom, Dillon has an admirable opportunity to act John Dillon, which he improves to the utmost, in a way that is familiar to all stage-goers. But Dillon draws, and Padget, Blaisdell, and the rest have little to do except to act as foils to his folly. While there is nothing in the piece itself, or in its representation, that calls for either serious criticism or hearty commendation, it is yet a taking one, and we should not wonder if it would run as long as in Philadelphia, where it was recently kept on the boards for three weeks. The people like to laugh, and they have here an opportunity for doing so.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

Box No. 265 was turned in at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a fire in the dwelling of B. O. Anderson, No. 268 Hubbard street. About $200 damage was done; insured for $1,000 in the Firemen's Mutual. Cause—a defective chimney.

An incipient fire was started in the Adams House, about 11 o'clock last night, owing to the carelessness of the occupant of Room 50, who upset a lighted lamp upon the bed. The blaze was extinguished by the waiters before any material damage had been done.

A carpenter named A. B. Howes is missing. His father, who lived in Michigan, died a short time ago, and Howes and his wife went to that State to get their portion of the estate. Howes' share was $1,500 in cash, which he brought with him to Chicago, arriving here last Thursday. He left his wife at the house of a Mr. Kelley, No. 95 Aberdeen street, and, on the morning of the day mentioned, went to the Michigan Central depot to get his trunks. Since then nothing has been heard of him. He is described as about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, with light complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, black mustache, and goatee, and was dressed in black pants, with stripe on the sides, dark blue overcoat, and cloth cap, with a velvet band around it. His wife thinks he has been murdered for the $1,500, but the police, who have been looking for him, are inclined to the belief that he has left the city, and purposely deserted Mrs. Howes.

Policeman Hickey, of the Sixth Precinct, was roughly handled last evening by a party of rowdies, but escaped serious injury. He arrested a youth on Milwaukee avenue for being drunk, and a girl who was with the young man ran into the saloon No. 55 Milwaukee avenue, and cried out for assistance. Fifteen or twenty boys and men rushed into the street, and, observing the officer and prisoner, attacked the former and knocked him down. Hickey was almost disrobed, but he retained his hold of the man under arrest. Had it not been for the assistance of a Mr. Mounds, he would probably have been murdered. Mounds received several bruises during the melee, but aided Hickey in taking the prisoner to the station house. The officer was kicked in the side several times, and could breathe with difficulty. He, however, returned to the locality and apprehended another of the roughs, and locked him up also. The prisoners gave the names of Peter and Charles Johnson.

Edwin Forrest's Will.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The will of Edwin Forrest is dated April 5, 1866, and contains provisions for his sisters, now dead, which have become inoperative by their death. It appoints as Trustees James Oakes, of Boston; James Sampson, of New York; and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia. It directs the sale of all his property except Spring Brook, Philadelphia, which he fixed as the location of "Edwin Forrest Home," which institution shall be for the support and maintenance of actors and actresses decayed by age or disabled by infirmities, who, if natives of the United States, shall have served at least five years in the theatrical profession, and if of foreign birth, shall have served in that profession ten years, whereof three years next previous to the application for admission into the Home, shall have been spent in the United States, and who shall in all things comply with the laws and regulations of the Home, otherwise to be discharged by the managers, whose decision shall be final. The number of inmates shall never exceed the annual net rent and revenue of the Institution, and the number of inmates shall exceed twelve, others to be admitted shall be such only as shall receive the approval of the majority of the inmates, as well as of the managers. The said co-operation shall be managed by a Board of seven Managers chosen by the Trustees, and shall include themselves as long as any of them are living, and also the Mayor of Philadelphia for the time being, and, as vacancies occur, the managers shall fill them, so that only one vacancy shall ever exist at a time. The managers shall elect one of their number as President, and appoint Secretary, Steward, Matron, and if needed, a Clerk. Except the Treasurer, the paid officers shall be chosen from among the inmates. The Treasurer and sureties shall not be managers. Provision is made to remedy any failure to fill vacancies, and correct any failure or breach of trust by application to the Orphans' Court. The purposes of said Home are intended to be partly educational and self-sustaining, as well as eleemosynary, and never to encourage idleness or thriftlessness in any who are capable of useful exertion. It provides that his library shall be locked at the Home, which shall also contain a picture gallery, for the preservation of his collection, and a neat theatre for private exhibition and histrionic culture, to which pupils shall be admitted. Lectures on science, literature, and the arts are also provided for, as well as celebrations on the Fourth of July and Shakspeare's birthday. It directs that a charter for the institution be obtained from the State Legislature. The codicils of the will give an annuity of $2,500 to James Oakes, and bequests of $5,000 each to James Lawson and Daniel Dougherty; $10,000 to Miss Elizabeth Welsh, daughter of John Welsh; $2,000 to S. S. Smith, of Cincinnati, and $2,000 to the actors of the Order of Friendship, Philadelphia.

Now that the sisters are dead, all the proceeds of the sale of the property go to the "Home," with the exception of the special bequests.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The assets of Reed & Bancroft, grocers, of Clinton, Iowa, who made an assignment on Thursday last, are only about 40 per cent of the liabilities.

The London *Post* denies that Eliza Cook, the well-known writer, is dead, although a person bearing the same name, and popularly supposed to be the authoress, died in Debtford, England.

The jury, in the case of Jesse Upperene, on trial in the Criminal Court in Baltimore, for the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Wheat, after being out since yesterday afternoon, were unable to agree, and were discharged.

Postmaster Barnes and Deputy Postmaster Bracy, of Bolton, Miss., having been arrested upon a charge of robbing the mails, and failing to procure the required bond, have been sent to prison.

The commercial travellers of Cincinnati held a meeting last night, and indorsed the call made at Quincy for a National Convention of commercial travellers to be held in Cincinnati on the second Wednesday of next July.

Aaron Benham, 60 years of age, who was arrested and confined in the Circleville, Ohio, jail, some few weeks ago, on charge of bastardy by two sisters, not out of their teens, was released from custody on Friday and reached home that evening, was found dead in his bed early on Saturday morning. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body, and the verdict was he "died of small-pox." The symptoms of the disease had not developed until Friday last.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; good treble, $8.00@8.25; family, $9.50@10.50. Corn scarce and firm; white, 85c. Oats firm at 47c. Bran scarce and firm at $1.30.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime, $33.00; choice, $35.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $14.00. Bacon scarce at 5¼, 9@11c. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, 8¼@8¾c; keg, 9@9½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; inferior, 5½@6½c; common, 7¼c; ... 7½@8c; fully fair, 8½@9c; strictly prime, 9¾c. Molasses active; com... @51c; prime to strictly prime, ... at 16½@18½c.

Sterling, 31½.

COTTON—Active and firm; sales ... ordinary at 18c; low middling, 19¾c; middling Orleans, 19¾c.

Bellicose Silk We[avers].

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—At a me[eting] ... ternational Society, yesterday, ... seditional threats were made ... silk-weavers at Paterson, N. J. ...

Wants a New T[rial].

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The ... the car-hooker murderer, appeal... trial, came before the Court of A...

DIED.

EICH—At his late residence, 109 West M... Dec. 15, Peter Eich, aged 34 years. Funeral from residence, at 11 o'clock sharp, Tues... 17th, by carriage to Calvary Cemetery. Canada papers please copy.

McNAMARA—At the residence of his brother, ... tie-st., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second, ... McNamara, aged 39 years, a native of County Mayo, Ireland. Funeral from above residence at 10 a. m., 17th, ... to Calvary. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

JORDAN—On Dec. 16, in this city, of consumption, David B. Jordan, aged 41 years. Funeral from his late residence, 350 West Madison... Wednesday, at 10 a. m. Friends of the family invited to attend.

M'GILLEN—Rosanna, wife of Thomas McGillen, ... her residence, No. 363 West Madison-st., Dec. 15, ... aged 33 years. Funeral from her residence at 10 o'clock sharp, Tuesday, Dec. 17, to Calvary Cemetery, by carriage. Canada and Coburgh papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

OUR CONSIGNORS WANT MONE[Y] AND On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 9 1-2 A. M. WE SHALL CLOSE OUT THEIR Boots & Shoes AT AUCTION. Retailers will find the assortment large and of all grades, including a few cases of those celebrated ... Men's, Boys', and Youths. GEO. P. GORE & CO, 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

OUR TUESDAY'S AUCTION SA[LE] Is resumed, and will be held At 9 1-2 a. m., Dec. 17, When we shall offer a bankrupt stock of DRESS GOODS ALSO, Army Clothing, Knit Goods, B... Hose, Men's and Boys' Caps, Glove[s], Notions, and 300 gross best grade Toilet Soaps. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

26 BISHOP COURT Between West Madison and Washington-sts., The Entire Contents of a First-Class Dwell[ing] AT AUCTION. Elegant Parlor Suites, Rich Marble-top Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Marble-top Tables, Extension Tables; English, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets, Ice Chest, Parlor and Chamber Stoves, Furnace, Gas Fixtures, China and Glassware, Cook Stoves, &c. Elegant Piano, cost $500. Leave Madison-st. cars at 521 Madison-st. On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 10 O'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. 55 and 57 South Canal-st. POSITIVE SAL[E] OF 40 open and Top Buggies, 20 double and single Cutters, 30 sets double and single Harness, TO PAY ADVANCES, On TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock, at 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st., between Clinton and Canal-sts. Now is the time for bargains. Our orders to sell are PEREMPTORY. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OIL PAINTINGS THE COLLECTION OF ALEX'R. VON WENDT Will be Sold by Auction, Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 1[8], AT 288 STATE-ST. SALE COMMENCING AT 3 O'C[LOCK]. We invite the Public to view the Paintings, and judge of their merit. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNIT[Y] A FIRST-CLASS Brick and Stone Residence Of Sixteen Rooms, swell front, Mansard Roof, east front, No. 649 MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST., FOR SALE AT AUCTION, On MONDAY, the 23d of December, at 12½ o'clock on the premises. Terms: $3,500 cash at time of sale, and 10 per cent ... ry sixty days till half paid for. For balance purchaser may consummate a loan ... negotiation, pay cash in nine months, or continue the ... per cent payments till all is paid. Interest 8 per c... Title and abstract perfect. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER. GREAT SAL[E] OF Holiday Gifts BY AUCTION, CONSISTING OF ELEGANT MARBLE STATUARY BEAUTIFUL Bronzes and Clocks. Will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. ... o'clock, at Store No. 970 Wabash-av. Sale will ... each afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock, until all are sold. This is the finest collection ... offered. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF HALF-ACRE LOTS At Auction, By T. S. FITCH & CO. On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 2 p. m., at the Salesroom, 151 Dearborn-st. These lots are each 64x297 feet, situated in the ... division of MIDDLETON, near Tolleston, only ... hour's ride by the Michigan Central Railroad, ... tain as much ground as six good city lots. ... which can be bought at your own price, will make a ... desirable Christmas present.

By JAMES GEARY & CO. Auction Sale of new Furniture, Bedding, ... tains, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., Tuesday morning ... o'clock and evening at 7½ o'clock, for 10 days ... you want bargains don't forget the place, corner ... John's place and West Lake-st., formerly known as ... John's Church. R. E. McALISTER, Proprietor. JAMES GEARY & CO., Auctioneers.

CHROMOS. This morning, at 10 o'clock, a very large assortment of Splendid Pictures. Also, a lot of FANCY CARVED GOODS, such as ... Racks, Wall Pockets, &c., &c., suitable for the Holidays. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, ... South Canal...

[VO]LUME 26.

SEWING MACHINES. 74 STATE-ST. THE LIGHT-RUNNING "DOMESTIC," THE WILLING "DOMESTIC," THE USEFUL "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE The Best.

WHY? Least difficulty in learning it. Least skill required to use it. Least labor to work it. Least care to keep it in order. Least trouble to change it. Least changing required. Does the work equal to any other. Does heavier work than others. Does heavy work easily. Does everything well. Does nothing ill or grudgingly. Gives satisfaction. Exceeds expectation. Justifies the praise it everywhere rec[eives]. A few days' trial solicited.

The "DOMESTIC" Does all kinds of work more satisfactorily with less skill, and continues in working order with less ... than any other. Just what a Sewing Machine should be to be used by everybody.

A FEW DAYS' TRIAL FRE[E].

TRY THE QUIET "DOMESTIC" THE RELIABLE "DOMESTIC" THE COMPETENT "DOMESTIC" THE READY "DOMESTIC"

What Everybody Wants to K[now].

"Domestic" S. M. 74 STATE-ST.